The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY APRIL 12, 1893 NO. 2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35. p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg with trains North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5.50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m,; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 6.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, G. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.				STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.		Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am		a.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 5	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 4	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
611	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated. $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIGHT.

Brother, are you faint and weary?
Is your pathway dark and dreary?
Doubt, nor fear, nor falter never,
Let this be your watchword ever—
Light!

Better days may soon be dawning;
Darkest hours give birth to morning;
Yield not to the fiend Despair;
Keep in mind old Ajax's prayer—
Light!

Ask no garb from Nemean lion,
But with heart and nerves of iron
Fight your fight in fearless manner,
With this motto on your banner—
Light!

Light to stamp each sin with terror;
Light to hunt and banish error;
Light to kill or weaken sorrow;
Light to gild a better morrow—
Light!

Light to make oppression falter;
Light from truth's own burning altar;
Light to shine on hearts benighted;
Light to see each wrong is righted—
Light!

While one intellect is clouded;
While one soul in sin is shrouded;
While a world for light is dying,
Brother, never cease crying—
Light!

A BRAVE GIRL.

BY AMELIA E BARR.

I am not inclined to disparage the physical bravery involved in facing bastions and taking cities, but I do say that this is not the most difficult side of the virtue, and that there are moral victories won in daily life evincing as honorable and enduring courage.

Mattie was the only child of Major John Darley, a man who had done good service in the Mexican War and been rewarded for it by an honorable and lucrative government office.

He lived in good style in a handsome house, and Mattie was generally understood to be as well off in money matters as she was attractive in person and winning in manners. She visited in the most fashionable circles and was rather noted for her pretty toilets and the number of her beaux.

Mattie had, however, made her choice. Unreservedly she had given her affections to Mark Taylor, a young man of no particular family, but of handsome exterior and fair business prospects. Many indeed wondered at the major sanctioning the match; but there are always reasons within reasons, and the poor father had his private motives for forwarding the views of the man who seemed most in earnest about marrying Mattie.

But before Mattie's pretty wardrobe was finished, and while the lovers were yet undecided as to whether the wedding was to be a public or a private one, Major Darley was found dead in bed one morning, and the house of pleasant anticipations became a house of mourning.

This was but the beginning of Mattie's troubles. Vague but terrible rumors of suicide and ruin began to be heard, and Mattie, even in the first gush of sympathy for her desolate condition, could feel that indefinable something which expressed disapprobation as well as pity; and after the funeral was over she was quite sensible that her acquaintances and friends were ready to stand aloof from her at the first good opportunity.

The world, upon the whole, is not flagrantly unjust; it thought it had good reason for its disapprobation. Major Darley had done wrong; he had squandered money not his own; and poverty *and dishonor* it refuses to sanction. In the main it is right. And when Mattie knew all and knew, also, that it was generally believed that her father had slunk into the grave because he was afraid to face the wrong he had done, she did not much blame the world. She knew it must judge men and women on general rules.

But she did blame Mark, for he had no such excuse. He had made particular promises to her and her alone. But when misfortune does not strengthen love, it kills it; and before Major Darley was in the grave, Mark's behavior had lost something of its respect, and he soon became querulous and inattentive. Mattie did not hesitate long. In a few dignified lines she gave him his dismissal, and it was coolly accepted, and with a very unmanly and ungenerous reflection upon the dead.

Then the poor girl began seriously to consider her future. There was absolutely nothing for her but the future of the house in which she lived, and the half-and-half invitations which she had received from her two aunts to make her home for a time with them. One had a large family and lived in a pretty Jersey village; the other was an invalid and traveled a great deal.

She sold the furniture at auction, paid out of it her father's funeral expenses and found that she had about sixteen hundred dollars left. Upon the whole, the invalid aunt seemed the most desirable, and she accepted her invitation first. It was the beginning of summer, and Mrs. Dayton was going to Europe "for her health." Mattie was to go with her, but it was not until everything was arranged that Mattie found that she was expected to pay her own passage. She drew four hundred dollars and went to sea with a heavy heart.

The next six months were a simple record of an imaginary invalid's whims and unreasonable tyranny; and Mattie took under these circumstances her first lessons in that knowledge which teaches—

"How salt the savor is of others' bread!
How hard the passage to descend and climb
By others' stairs!"

And in spite of all Mattie's efforts and humiliations, she did not please. Mrs. Dayton and her niece parted at last on very bad terms.

She had still nine hundred dollars, and she found herself one morning in June in a New-York boarding-house, asking her heart twenty times an hour: "What will I do with it?" One morning she lifted a paper and eagerly ran her eye over the "Wants." This paragraph supplied her with the idea on which rested a very prosperous future:

"WANTED—A thoroughly artistic, professional cook. A liberal salary given and two assistants allowed. Apply, etc."

Now, if there was one thing for which Mattie had a natural aptitude, it was the making of delicacies and the beautiful arrangement of a table.

"Why should I not learn how to do this thing?" she said. "This very day I will see about it."

She had to take many a fruitless walk and to bear a good deal of impertinent curiosity before she found what she wanted—a professional cook willing to impart the secrets of his art for an equivalent in cash. Even then he could not take her until the winter season made grand dinners in demand, and Mattie was forced to content herself with an engagement to the great artist in the following October.

Did she leave her small means in the interval? She took a situation as saleswoman in a retail store, and immediately began to sell trimmings and laces. Not unfrequently she had to wait on ladies at whose houses she had visited and with whom she had frequently spent the morning shopping not eighteen months before. Some ignored the fact and treated her as a simple shop-girl, and some spoke to her in that tone of constrained kindness still harder to bear. Others whispered to their companions, as they passed, her name and reverses; but, after all, she was amazed to find how little these things hurt her.

Still she was honestly glad one morning to receive a note from Professor Deluce, requesting her services. In a plain, neat dress, with her large apron and linen sleeves in her satchel, she entered at daylight one of the principal hotels and took her way resolutely to the professor's rooms. He set her to work with a very few words, and day after day, week after week, she assisted him in the production of the most wonderful dinners and suppers.

When the winter was over the professor was willing to endorse his pupil in all things, and he offered to secure her a position for the summer months. Mattie very gratefully accepted his offer, and in a few day she was able to make an engagement for her at a fashionable summer hotel. She was to have one thousand dollars for the season and two assistants.

For five years Mattie spent her summers at this hotel, and her winters with some rich private family, making about fifteen hundred dollars a year, and saving nearly every dollar of it. For she had in view the opening of a large private hotel, and she knew that in order to get the necessary funds, she must herself be willing to risk a respectable sum.

So she was patient and industrious, and the day on which she was thirty years of age saw her the mistress of a magnificently furnished mansion, every room of which had been taken before it was opened. For by this time Mattie's skill was well known to wealthy epicures, and it was considered something of a privilege to sit at a table she provided for, or live in a house she ordered.

But though obliged now to dress as becomes the lady of such a house, she never relaxed her patient attention to the smallest detail of her duty, and her boarders knew that the elegantly dressed woman who presided at the table had been hours before in a linen blouse and cap busy among her bright saucepans for their benefit and enjoyment; and the knowledge detracted nothing from the respect and admiration every one delighted to give her.

In three years Mattie had paid off the last cent of the money she had borrowed in order to start her enterprise, and thenceforward she began to make money and saved money for Mattie Darley alone. She was still handsome and had many admirers, but she was of that order of women who love once and no more, and many things about Mark's desertion of her had left a sting in her heart which no future love could extract. She did not know whether he remembered her or not; she had heard, while in Europe, that he was going to marry an old companion of hers, but that was twelve years ago, and twelve years rolled in between two lives generally effectually separate them.

When she was thirty-six years of age and a rich woman, she had an offer of marriage. She refused it, but the circumstances set her thinking about Mark in a very persistent manner. She determined to make some cautious inquiries about him; she was too old now for him to attribute any silly motive to her. The resolution ran in her mind for three or four days, and she determined one afternoon to go and find out an old friend likely to be familiar with Mark's doings.

But while she was dressing, an English nobleman came to rent a suite of rooms and was so full of crotches and orders, that she thought it best to remain in the house. He was very peculiar and insisted upon having all means in his own rooms; but as he paid extravagantly for the privilege and kept his own servant to attend upon him, Mattie thought it worth her while to humor so good a guest.

She soon found, however, this strange servant a very uneasy element in her kitchen affairs. In a a week her own maids were at open war with him; and she heard so much about his delightful singing and elegant manners that her curiosity was somewhat excited. One morning, as she was coming down-stairs, dressed to go out, she saw the wine-colored livery of my lord's servant coming toward her with a tray, containing delicacies for his master's breakfast. As they passed each other, Mattie looked steadily into the man's face and saw Mark Taylor.

He recognized her in the same moment, but with the instinct of a little mind pretended not to know her. After his stare and silence there was nothing left for Mattie to say. She had been going to see him, and, lo, even as a servant he would not know her! The next day the servant's parlor was desolate. Mark had left my lord's service.

It might be four years after this event that Mattie one bitter, snowy day received a letter which greatly agitated her. She was a very wealthy woman now, and though she still kept her hotel she also kept her private carriage. After half an hour's troubled and uncertain thought, she ordered it, and greatly to the amazement of her servant requested to be driven to a very disreputable part of the city. It was hard for the vehicle to make its way to the wretched tenement she indicated, and Mattie's heart sunk at the filthy, slushy court and dark, noisome stairs before her.

I might say that love made her regardless of these things, but that would not be true. There was no love in Mattie's heart now for Mark Taylor, but his note had said he was dying, and she had not found

Continued on eighth page.

PROGRAMME OF PARADE.

Official Orders for the Naval Review in New York Harbor.

A General Outline of the Movements of Vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the official programme of the review of the United States and foreign ships of war, which by act of Congress will take place in New York Harbor on the 27th instant.

The men-of-war will be anchored in two columns, extending from Twenty-sixth street up the North River, the foreign ships on the New York side.

While the Dolphin, carrying the President of the United States, is passing between the columns, that portion of the North River between the American column and the New York shore will be closed and all the traffic and passage suspended. After the Dolphin has anchored at the head of the line vessels of all kinds may circle around the fleet, going up the New Jersey side of the river, but the passage between the two columns will be closed until the President has landed from the Dolphin and the review thereby terminated.

The President and members of the Cabinet will be received on board the Dolphin at 10:30 a. m. off Twenty-third street, North River. The Dolphin will then get under way, and, followed by the coast survey steamer Blake and the steamer Monmouth, will proceed up the river between the columns of United States and foreign men-of-war. The Blake will carry the members of the diplomatic corps. The Monmouth will carry the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives of the United States, and Governors of States, accompanied by one staff officer. No other invitations will be issued for the review.

The Dolphin, proceeding between the columns, will, as she passes the various ships, be saluted with the honors laid down by international treaties due to the Chief of State, and arriving at the head of the columns will anchor between them. The Blake will anchor at the head of the foreign and the Monmouth of the American column. The flag officers and the Captains of the men-of-war will then be received on board of the Dolphin and be presented to the President of the United States, who will entertain them at lunch. Lunch will at the same time be served on the Blake and Monmouth to the guests on board. The review will terminate by the return of the Dolphin, Blake and Monmouth through the lines, and when the President's flag is hauled down from the Dolphin it will be saluted with twenty-one guns by all the men-of-war present.

FILLING THE OFFICES.

The President's Late Appointments and the Senate's Confirmations.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland; Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary; Eben Alexander, of North Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to to Greece, Roumania and Servia. To be Consuls of the United States: James E. Neal, of Ohio, at Liverpool; James M. Dobbs, of Georgia, at Valparaiso; Q. O. Eckford, of Mississippi, at Kingston, Jamaica; David N. Burke, of New York, at Pernambuco; Edgar Whidden, of Maine, at St. Stephen, New Brunswick; Stephen Merritt, of Illinois, at Barmen; Asa D. Dickinson, of New York, at Nottingham; Benjamin Lenthies, of Massachusetts, at Sherbrooke. Charles E. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Philadelphia, Penn. Paul F. Faison, of North Carolina, to be an Indian Inspector.

James O. Broadhead is by profession a lawyer, and has represented his State in Congress as a member from St. Louis. He is about sixty-five years of age, and has been prominent in politics in Missouri for a long time.

Bartlett Tripp was one of the pioneers in the Dakotas before the division of the Territory. He is forty-eight years of age, and is a brother-in-law to Senator Davis, of Minnesota. He is a Democrat and was made Justice of the Territory of Dakota by President Cleveland during his first administration. He lives at Yankton and is a lawyer.

Eben Alexander is at present Greek Professor at the University of North Carolina. Professor Alexander is a little more than forty years of age. He stands among the leading Greek scholars of the land.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Allan B. Morse, of Michigan, to be Consul of the United States at Glasgow; C. W. Chanceller, of Maryland, to be Consul of the United States at Havre; George F. Parker, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Birmingham; Samuel E. Morss, of Indiana, to be Consul-General of the United States at Paris; George G. Dillard, of Mississippi, to be Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil.

The President nominated James S. Ewing, of Illinois, law partner and cousin of Vice-President Stevenson, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium; Thomas T. Crittenden ex-Governor, of Missouri, to be Consul-General of the United States at the City of Mexico; Louis C. Hughes, of Arizona, a newspaper editor at Phoenix, to be Governor of Arizona; William T. Thornton, of New Mexico, a mine owner, to be Governor of New Mexico.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, a lawyer at Mobile, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be Commissioner of Pensions.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to be Minister to Chile; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, Minister to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio, Minister to Japan; Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be Second Secretary of the Legation at Paris; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, Consul to Bradford; L. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, Consul to Stratford, Ont.; Harrison R. Williams, of Missouri, Consul to Vera Cruz; M. P. Pendleton, of Maine, Consul to Pictou; Theodore M. Stephen, of Illinois, Consul to Annaberg.

THE great Hemet Dam, near San Jacinto, Cal., is finished to a height of 110 feet and is filled with water to a height of ninety feet. The lake is nearly two miles long, the widest place being three-quarters of a mile, making a surface area of nearly 750 acres

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A. A. McLEOD, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies, tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1. He also resigned the receivership.

JUDGE LIPPINCOTT, of Jersey City, N. J., charged the Grand Jury to indict race track owners, saying that recent legislation in their behalf was void and unconstitutional, and the old law was still in force.

GODFREY & CLARK'S warehouse, Eberhardt & Ober's malt house, elevator and warehouse and ten other buildings on South Canal street, Alleghany, Penn., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $500,000. It was rumored that a child was burned to death. Two firemen were hurt by a falling wall.

THOMAS A. BROWN, a picture frame maker, of dissipated character, was arrested charged with beating to death his mother, Mrs. Catharine O'Meally, an old woman, with whom he lived at South Boston, Mass.

SIX farmhouses and many head of cattle have been burned in forest fires near Hollidaysburg, Penn.

FAST DAY was celebrated in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

THE New York State Board and the County Secretaries of the National League for Good Roads held a meeting in Utica.

JAMES CLOONAN, convicted of wife murder, was hanged a few days ago at Pittsburg, Penn. William Moore, colored, was also hanged in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia. Moore was twenty-two years old. He shot and killed his rival, Charles Madden, also colored.

THE schooner Genesta, of Gloucester, Mass., capsized in a squall thirty miles off Barnegat, N. J. Of her crew Husting Butler, Clark McGenny, and two Doane brothers were lost.

THE Morgan murder cases were called in court at Waynesburg, Penn., and were disposed of in less than two hours. Thomas Morgan, who shot his father, was tried first, the jury bringing in a second degree verdict. The three sisters, Jennie, Rebecca and Callie, were tried together. The verdict was voluntary manslaughter for the first named and second degree for the other two. The children had forbidden their father to remarry.

FIVE inches of snow fell in the Mohawk Valley, New York, a few days ago.

GEORGE INGRAHAM SENEY, banker, philanthropist and art lover, died at the Grand Hotel in New York City. Heart failure was the immediate cause of death. He was born in 1826.

South and West.

CITY TREASURER STRONG, of Grand Island, Neb., confessed to his bondsmen that he was $13,000 short in his accounts. He surrendered his property and turned over his offices.

PRAIRIE fires in Kansas and Nebraska have destroyed scores of farm buildings and swept everything out of their path.

ENGINE No. 2 of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company exploded as it was leaving Red Oak, Indian Territory, causing the death of four trainmen.

FIRE at Carrollton, Ga., destroyed the entire business portion of the city. Eighteen buildings were burned. The fire was of incendiary origin.

DAVID MERIWETHER, ex-Governor of New Mexico and Henry Clay's successor in the United States Senate, died at Louisville, Ky., a few days ago, aged ninety years.

IN a battle between farmers at Jackson Junction, Iowa, and seventy-five employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad who were trying to prevent the farmers from building a warehouse, seven or eight men were badly hurt. At least one will die. The railroad men won.

ALMOST complete returns showed the election in Michigan of Judge Hooker, Republican, for Supreme Judge and the two Republican Regents by pluralities of more than 10,000 each. A light vote was polled throughout the State. Election for Circuit Judges was held in twenty-three districts, of which the Republicans carried thirteen, the Democrats four and the Fusionists six.

THE Republicans carried the Kansas elections; not a single city was reported as electing a Populist Mayor.

CARTER HARRISON, Democrat, was elected World's Fair Mayor of Chicago, Ill., his plurality over Samuel W. Allerton, Republican, being estimated at 20,000.

"DAN" DONOVAN, of Cleveland, Ohio, was killed by "Joe" Dunfee, of Syracuse, N. Y., in a prizefight near Syracuse.

FOREST fires in New Jersey threatened to wipe out West Pleasantville and Suttontown entirely.

THE State election in Rhode Island resulted in no choice for Governor by the people, but Brown's plurality of 2037, with a majority of 196 entirely disappeared, and in its place is a plurality for Baker, the Democratic nominee.

THE Florida Legislature, at Tallahassee, elected Samuel Pasco to succeed himself as United States Senator.

ALMOST the entire business portion of Anson, Texas, has been burned. Nineteen buildings were destroyed. The loss is over $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

CONFEDERATE Memorial Day was celebrated in the South with more ceremony than usual, the day being the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh.

GEORGE JAGGER fatally shot Anna Mero and himself because the girl refused to set a date for their wedding near Big Rapids, Mich.

PRAIRIE fires have destroyed much property in Graham and Philips counties, Kansas. Mrs. Bowen and three children were caught in the flames and fatally burned.

THREE small children of J. Nance were burned to death at Cumming, Ga., while their parents were at a neighbor's.

THE Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California, is dead. He had been identified with the Episcopal Church since 1853. Of late years the aged Bishop had been infirm and almost blind. He was born in New York City October 3, 1811.

THE Northwestern State Bank of Sibley, Iowa, has closed its doors with liabilities of $150,000.

NEAR Owensboro, Ky., the Glenmore warehouses, with 15,000 barrels of whisky, were burned.

DAMAGE was done by wind storms in several Western States; there was a tidal wave in the Chicago River; a World's Fair hotel and the "Panorama" building in Chicago collapsed.

THE Texas House voted for impeachment of Land Commissioner McCaughey

PRAIRIE fires have been raging in Nebraska.

Washington.

THE Chicago Park Commissioners have refused the War Department's application for an encampment ground for United States troops in Washington Park. It will be abandoned.

SECRETARY CARLISLE designated Morris L. Muhleman, cashier of the New York Sub-Treasury, as acting Assistant Treasurer at New York.

THE contract for furnishing the seven spring return mortar carriages for the twelve-inch breech-loading rifled mortar has been awarded to the West Point Foundry Company, of New York, the lowest bidder, at $6780 each.

SECRETARY MORTON appointed Martin X. E. Argo, of Indiana, to be State Statistical Agent of the Agricultural Department in Indiana.

THE United States Senate in a measure reorganized by electing Democratic officers, but they will not begin their duties until the next Congress assembles. They are: William R. Cox, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Senate; Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, and William H. Milburn, D. D., of Illinois, Chaplain.

THE President withdrew the nomination of William T. Townes to be Consul at Rio Janeiro because Mr. Towne's name should have been sent in as Consul-General and not simply as Consul.

M. PATENOTRE, the French Minister to the United States, has received the credentials promoting him to the grade of Ambassador and raising the legation to the rank of an Embassy. A copy of these credentials has been furnished to Secretary Gresham.

THE President made the following nominations: Caleb D. West, of Utah, to be Governor of Utah; Dominio I. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., to be First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

THE United States has taken vigorous action in regard to the outrages on American citizens at Marsivan, in the Turkish dominions, and the violating of the mails of the United States legation. Secretary Gresham has cabled to Minister Thompson at Constantinople a strong expression of the President's views on the outrage, demanding not only prompt reparation for the burned seminary, but the punishment of all parties found guilty in the matter.

Foreign.

FOUR persons lost their lives by the capsizing of a small boat at Amsterdam, Holland.

M. DUPUY, the new French Premier, completed his Cabinet, and announced his policy to be to obtain the voting of the budget at once.

THE Court of Arbitration to pass upon the differences between Great Britain and America as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea began its session at Paris in a large apartment in the office of the French Foreign Ministry. Arguments were begun by counsel on both sides.

AT Nikopolis, Turkey, a rock fell upon the house of Mustafa Bey, a high Turkish functionary. The part in which the harem was situated was struck and three women and five children were killed.

THE Commercial Bank, of Melbourne, Australia, suspended payment.

A FIRE at Pedhaiczyki, near Sambor, in Galicia, destroyed one hundred buildings, including the schoolhouse, and three persons perished in the flames.

THE Sultan of Turkey's pleasure steamer has foundered off Constantinople; it was said that sixty people were drowned.

THE Colombian Government has granted an extension of twenty months to the Panama Canal Company in which to resume work.

MR. GLADSTONE moved the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill in the British House of Commons.

THE Khan of Khelat in India, not only murdered his Prime Minister and tortured high officials, but put to death five of his wives. The British made him pay a fine of 40,000 rupees.

THE revolt in the Province of Catamarca, Argentina, is spreading and gaining power. Several encounters between Government troops and insurgents have been reported. Many were killed in the field on each side, and all the prisoners were shot.

IN East Sumatra there has been fighting between the Dutchmen and the natives. The Dutch were victorious. They captured eight forts and many guns. They lost six killed and forty-five wounded. Sixty-three Achinese were killed.

STRIKING dock laborers in Hull, England, attacked non-union men and the offices of the Shipping Federation; they were dispersed by the police.

WORLD'S FAIR TICKETS.

A Great Rush for Them at the Chicago Hotels.

All the leading Chicago hotels, just a month before the opening day, placed on sale tickets of admission to the World's Columbian Exposition, and a brisk demand at once manifested itself. Thousands of them were bought up by individuals who were desirous of keeping them as souvenirs or sending them away to friends.

The tickets are a trifle larger than the old fifty-cent pieces which were current in the days of fractional paper money, and are printed in four designs, each one bearing a different medallion on its face. The faces of the series are all in blue, but the backs vary, one series being a light yellow, another red, another green, and the other light blue. One ticket bears the face of Columbus, another that of Washington, Lincoln is on the third, while the fourth bears the portrait of Pontiac and is the finest in the series.

Fifty cents apiece is the price of the tickets, and they are good for one admission to the grounds on any day from the opening to the close of the exposition. Besides the tickets placed on sale at the hotels, Treasurer Seeberger has received large orders for them from business houses who desire to send them out to their customers in the country. The orders already on file from this source alone aggregate over $300,000. President Higinbotham, of the World's Fair Directory, bought the first tickets himself, paying for them a handsome premium.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S PART.

She Will Assist at the Opening of the World's Fair.

Mrs. Cleveland has decided not to accept the invitation of the Columbian Exposition Directory to be present at the formal opening in Chicago of the Fair on May 1. She will, however, take part in the opening ceremonies through the medium of an electric wire, which will connect the White House with the Exposition grounds. The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution recently decided to have a memorial bell cast within the Fair grounds on May 1, and Mrs. Cleveland was invited to touch a wire through which a current will pass to an electrical automatic arrangement and turn the molten metal of which the bell will be composed into the mould. As she will not be in Chicago, Mrs. Cleveland will touch the button at the White House, and Private Secretary Thurber notified the officers of the Society of Mrs. Cleveland's acceptance of their invitation.

LATER NEWS.

THE President, Secretary Gresham and Senator White spent a quiet day at Wilmington, Del., the home of Ambassador Bayard.

THE annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was given at Delmonico's. Over one hundred and fifty members and guests attended. Speeches were made by Governor Stone, of Missouri; ex-Secretary Fairchild, H. W. J. Ham, the Georgia humorist, and others.

GOVERNOR FLOWER signed Senator Parker's bill making April 27, 1893, the day of the naval parade in New York Harbor, a legal holiday throughout the State.

WHITEFACED HORSE, the Sioux Indian Chief who accompanied Two Strike in his raid on Humphrey's ranch, in which four cowboys were killed, committed suicide at a camp on White River, Iowa, by shooting himself through the head.

A POURING rain quenched the fires that had been devastating the country near Portsmouth, Ohio. Over $200,000 worth of timber had been burned.

ANDREW CAMPBELL, a well-known farmer near Bangor, Mich., shot and killed his divorced wife and then took his own life. The couple had been living in the same house and became involved in a quarrel, which terminated in Campbell's desperate act.

THE first of the visiting foreign war vessels entered the Roads, Fortress Monroe, Va., and dropped anchor beside the White Squadron. She is a Russian cruiser and her name when translated into English is the General Admiral. Calls of ceremony were exchanged by the officers of the American and Russian ships.

A NEW rapid-fire gun, the invention of Charles W. Sponsel, an employe of Pratt & Whitney, Hartford, Conn., was officially tested at the Naval proving grounds, Indian Head, near Washington. The tests were satisfactory.

THE President nominated ex-Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, to be Ambassador to France. Mr. Eustis was nominated to be Minister to France before France raised her legation at Washington to the dignity of an Embassy.

A SEVERE earthquake was felt in many parts of Servia. The village of Veliki Popovitch was tumbled into ruins and several inhabitants were killed. Deaths in wrecked houses were also reported from other villages.

THE caravel Santa Maria arrived at Havana, Cuba, from Porto Rico. She was welcomed by cheering crowds at the docks.

THE Viking ship for the World's Fair sailed from Christiania, Sweden. She will cruise along the coast in order that the people may have an opportunity to see her, and early in May will sail from Bergen to the United States.

THE French Government has apologized to the German Ambassador in Paris for the detention of letters addressed to him by a German while in a French prison.

MINISTER TO CHILE.

Ex-Governor Porter, of Tennessee, Nominated and Confirmed.

JAMES D. PORTER.

Ex-Governor James D. Porter, who has been nominated and confirmed as Minister to Chile to succeed Patrick Egan, was born in 1828, at Paris, Tenn., where he now resides. He is a lawyer and was Assistant Secretary of State under Bayard.

THE THREATENING PLAGUE

Fifty-one Deaths From Cholera at L'Orient, France.

The British Government has sent a circular to the Postoffice officials in Great Britain and Ireland notifying them that, since March 22, there have been fifty-one deaths from cholera in L'Orient, in the Department of Morbihan, France.

There is now scarcely a doubt that Russia is again to suffer from the ravages of cholera. Concurrent with the setting in of slightly warmer weather, the official reports, incomplete as they are, show the recrudescence of the disease in nearly all the places in which it wrought such frightful havoc last summer and autumn.

Official returns have been made public showing that there were sixty-five cases of cholera and nineteen deaths from the disease in the town of Orel, the entrepot of commerce between north and south Russia. With its trade with the various sections of the country Orel is particularly liable to suffer from epidemic diseases, more particularly cholera, and it is also a point for the dissemination of the disease.

In addition to the bad showing of the above official figures, it is a matter of common knowledge that the number of cholera cases and deaths from the scourge are far more numerous in the Governments that are not included in the returns.

LABOR'S LIMIT IN STRIKES.

Judges Taft and Ricks on the Ann Arbor Cases.

Engineers May Strike but Must Not Desert a Train.

In an opinion handed down by Judge Ricks in the United States Circuit Court, in Toledo, Ohio, it is held that the United Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were conspirators in their refusal to handle Ann Arbor freight. Judge Tafft decides that the whole Brotherhood is a conspiracy against the law of the country, and that, inasmuch as Arthur gave the orders that precipitated the boycott, an order for a temporary injunction against Arthur as prayed for should be allowed.

The court room was crowded. Judge Ricks's decision in the cases of the eight engineers and firemen arrainged for contempt of court was first delivered amid breathless attention. It was not as radical as the men feared, and does not assume to compel men to work against their will.

The second decision which was written by Judge Taft, grants the injunction prayed for, and declares that if the members of the Brotherhood, in obedience to rule 12, boycott freight, they "become guilty of criminal conspiracy against their country."

This decision is regarded by all leaders of organized Labor as the most important ever rendered. They say that if sustained it will choke all such bodies to death, and regard this as a crisis involving the existence of Labor organizations.

The substance of the decision of Judge Taft in the injunction case is as follows:

A temporary restraining order was issued by me against Arthur. A hearing has since been had, and the question now is whether on the evidence produced the order shall be continued in force until the final decision in the case.

The original bill was filed against eight railway companies. An amendment was afterward filed making two new defendants, P. M. Arthur and F. P. Sargent. Sargent was subsequently discharged as he was a non-resident of the district. As to Arthur, the amendment charges that he, as Chief of the Brotherhood, exercises a controlling influence upon its members in all matters, and that one of its rules requires all of its members in the employ of any railway company whenever an order to that effect shall be given by its said chief officer, to refuse to receive, handle or carry cars of freight from any other railway company whose employes are members of said association, and who have engaged in a strike, such as the strike which has been declared against the complainant by the members of the Brotherhood with Arthur's consent and approval; that Arthur now publicly announces that unless complainant shall submit to the demands of its striking employes, he will order the rule above stated enforced; that the rule is in direct contravention of the Interstate Commerce law, and is intended to induce the employes of the different companies to violate that law and the previous order of this court; and that Arthur, with others, is conspiring to that end.

The jurisdiction of this court to hear and decide the case made by the bill cannot be maintained on the ground of the diverse citizenship of parties. If it exists it must arise from the subject matter of the suit. The bill invokes the chancery powers of this court to protect the complainant in rights which it claims under the act of Congress passed February 4, 1887, known as the Interstate Commerce act, and an act amending it passed March 2, 1889. These acts were passed by Congress in the exercise of power conferred on it by the Federal Constitution "to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

Counsel for defendant, Arthur, contend that the Interstate Commerce law and its amendments are only declaratory of the common law which gave the same rights to complainant, and that therefore this is not a case of Federal jurisdiction. The original jurisdiction of this court extends by act of Congress, passed August 12, 1888, to "all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of $2000 and arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States."

The bill makes the necessary averment as to the amount in dispute. It is immaterial what rights the complainant would have had before the passage of the Interstate Commerce law. It is sufficient that Congress, in the constitutional exercise of power, has given the positive sanction of the Federal law to the rights.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska and South Dakota Communities Devastated.

Forest fires have been doing immense damage to Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska, and South Dakota. They were fanned by high winds.

Burning wood was dropped into the town of McKinney, Ky., from the forest three-quarters of a mile away. Bob Moore, John Vinson, Alph Roland, Will Roland and Sam Moore, farmers near there, lost their houses. Reports from Liberty, Casey County, Ky., stated that it was impossible to save the town. At Grayson, Ky., fires are raging on all sides. J. B. Hale's tobacco barn and three horses were burned. Everybody was fighting the fire.

Fires also raged near Enterprise, Haydenville, Aubus and West Union, in Ohio, George Washburn, in attempting to cross a mountain near West Union, was overtaken and terribly burned. The inhabitants in that vicinity were panic-stricken.

Dispatches from Nebraska and South Dakota reported numerous prairie fires in those States, devastating vast areas. Near Chamberlain, South Dakota, two persons were burned to death and a large amount of stock perished.

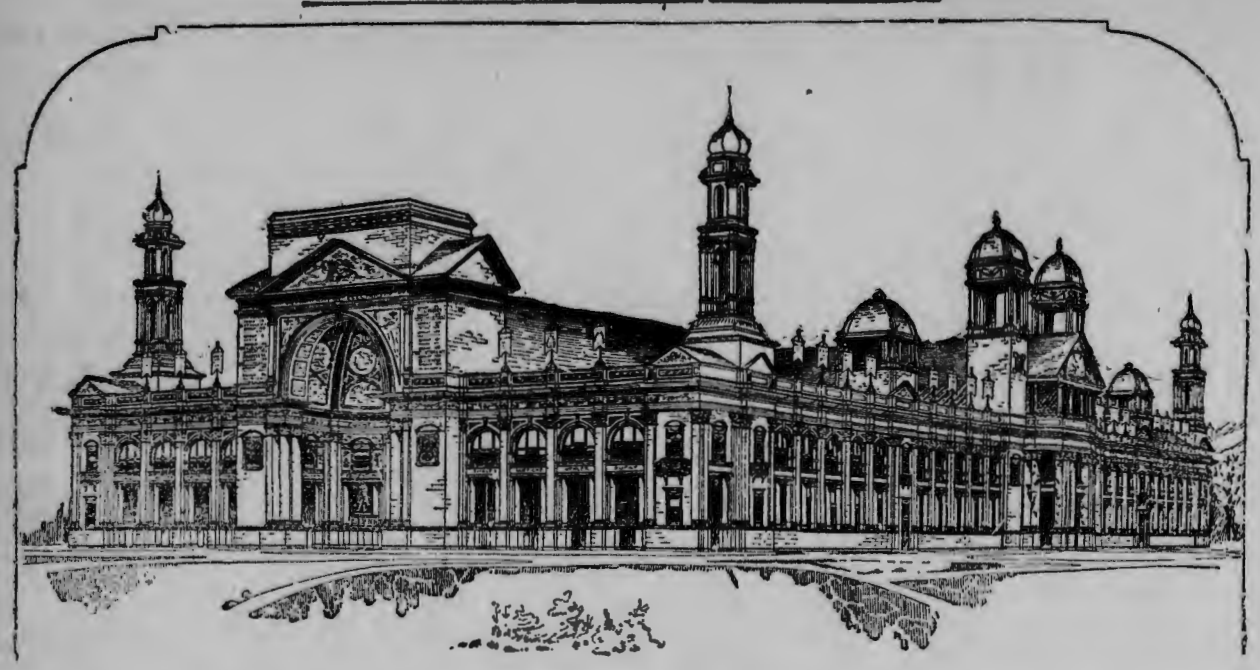
WHISKY BURNED.

Nearly 12,000 Barrels of Liquor Destroyed in a Louisville Warehouse.

While four workmen were moving whisky in warehouse of the Allen-Bradley distillery at Louisville, Ky., a barrel began to leak. They set down their lanterns, and while putting the barrel on an upper tier it burst. The whisky spattered on the lanterns and at once caught fire. The men had barely time to escape before other barrels began to explode, and in five minutes the warehouse was in flames.

The whisky made a tremendous blaze, and the fumes were so intense that many persons were intoxicated. Nearly 12,000 barrels of whisky were stored in the warehouse, and it was only by tremendous exertions that the fire was confined to one building. The whisky has 200 or 300 owners. The loss is about $600,000.

BUILDINGS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR, CHICAGO.



THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

The Electrical Building, the seat of perhaps the most novel and brilliant exhibit in the whole Exposition, is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long, the major axis running north and south.

The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof, with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch, and clearstory windows. The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging 62 feet in height, and provided with skylights.

The second story is composed of a series of galleries connected across the nave by two bridges, with access by four grand staircases. The area of the galleries in the second story is 118,546 square feet, or 2.7 acres.

The exterior walls of this building are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature, and resting upon a stylobate 8 feet 6 inches. The total height of the walls from the grade outside is 69 feet 6 inches.

At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light open spire or tower 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides, there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low square dome upon an open lantern.

The Electricity Building has an open portico extending along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders are richly decorated, and the pediments, friezes, panels and spandrils have received a decoration of figures in relief, with architectural motifs, the general tendency of which is to illustrate the purposes of the building.

The appearance of the exterior is that of marble, but the walls of the hemicycle and of the various porticos and loggia are highly enriched with color, the pilasters in these places being decorated with scagliola, and the capitals with metallic effects in bronze. The cost is $375,000.

THE DAIRY BUILDING.

The Dairy Building, by reason of the exceptionally novel and interesting exhibits it will contain, is quite sure to be regarded with great favor by World's Fair visitors in general, while by agriculturists it will be considered one of the most useful and attractive features of the whole Exposition. It was designed to contain not only a complete exhibit of dairy products but also a Dairy School, in connection with which will be conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of dairy cattle as milk and butter producers.

The building stands near the lake shore in the southeastern part of the park, and close by the general live stock exhibit. It covers approximately half an acre, measuring 95x200 feet, is two stories high and cost $30,000. In design it is of quiet exterior. On the first floor, besides office headquarters, there is in front a large open space devoted to exhibits of butter, and farther back an operating room 25x100 feet, in which the Model Dairy will be conducted. On two sides of this room are amphitheatre seats capable of accommodating 400 spectators. Under these seats are refrigerators and cold storage rooms for the care of the dairy products. The operating-room, which extends to the roof, has on three sides a gallery where the cheese exhibits will be placed. The rest of the second story is devoted to a cafe, which opens on a balcony overlooking the lake.

THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

The Forestry Building is in appearance the most unique of all the Exposition structures. Its dimensions are 200 by 500 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree-trunks each 25 feet in length, one of them from 16 to 20 inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state, with bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different States and Territories of the Union and by foreign countries, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The sides of the building are constructed of slabs with the bark removed. The window frames are treated in the same rustic manner as is the rest of the building. The main entrances are elaborately finished in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by several prominent lumber associations. The roof is thatched with tan and other barks. The visitor can make no mistake as to kinds of tree-trunks which form the colonnade, for he will see upon each a tablet upon which is inscribed the common and scientific name, the State or country from which the trunk was contributed, and other pertinent informarion, such as the approximate quantity of such timber in the region whence it came. Surmounting the cornice of the veranda and extending all around the building are numerous flagstaffs bearing the colors, coats of arms, etc., of the Nations and States represented in the exhibits inside.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the Golden Door.

The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinated colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues.

The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions. The middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the Transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant elevator facilities, prove quite accessible to visitors.

The main building of the Transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to Stoney Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. This is one story only in height. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue or nave the visitor may see facing each other scores of locomotive engines, highly polished, and rendering the perspective effect of the nave both exceedingly novel and striking. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be seen that the interior of the Transportation Building is one of the most impressive of the Exposition.

The Transportation exhibits naturally includes everything, of whatsoever name or sort, devoted to the purpose of transportation, and range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. Technically this exhibit includes everything comprised in class G of the official classification. The Transportation Building cost about $900,000.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR TURPIE, of Indiana, speaks eight languages.

COLONEL "TOM" OCHILTREE has arrived from Europe.

GERMANY'S CROWN PRINCE will be educated in the public schools.

THE Sultan of Turkey is an excellent pianist, and spends hours every day practicing.

A. C. BECKWITH, the new Senator from Wyoming, built the first frame house in Cheyenne.

REV. F. E. CLARK, the originator and President of the Christian Endeavor movement, is a Canadian by birth.

SECRETARY HERBERT is a hard worker. He often remains at the Navy Department until 7 p. m. answering letters.

GENERAL F. J. LIPPITT, of Washington, is the only survivor of the few who, standing at the grave, witnessed the interment of Lafayette.

AS British Minister at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote received $30,000 a year. As Ambassador to Washington his salary will be $50,000.

IT is said that until a year ago the people of the little town of Randolph, Mass., where Miss Mary E. Wilkins lives, had no idea that she was an authoress.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, and has the reputation of being one of the best tennis players in the country.

MRS. WELD declares in an article on Tennyson in the Contemporary Review that no clergyman was ever a more earnest student of the Bible than was the late Poet Laureate.

THE King of Greece likes to walk about the streets of Athens unattended by any members of his suite. On Sundays he occasionally goes to the English Church of St. Paul, where he occupies any pew that may be vacant.

NIKOLA TESLA, whose discoveries in electrical science have lately attracted much attention, lectures in a very simple and attractive style, very much like that sturdy English authority on electricity, Doctor Oliver J. Lodge.

THE Duke of York, heir presumptive to the British Throne, is an ardent stamp collector, and has just been made honorary Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London. The Duke of Edinburgh is the honorary President.

DIETRICH RIEKE has been bass violinist in the Mobile (Ala.) Theatre for fifty-three years. There he stands nightly by his big instrument, and saws calmly and as steadily as if he were a part of the musical machinery; he never misses.

ONE of the trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle has announced that the $20,000 necessary to pay part of the floating debt of the institution has been raised and that Doctor Talmage will remain in Brooklyn. There is $40,000 more to be raised in a few months.

JOSEPH PULITZER, proprietor of the New York World, maintains a Paris residance at a cost of $200,000 a year, the establishment including a dozen horses and thirty servants. He has also a handsome New York residence near Central Park. His health still keeps him abroad.

ELECTRIC EXECUTION.

A Colored Murderer Killed by One Shock at Sing Sing.

James W. Hamilton, the colored ex-preacher and convicted wife murderer, died in the electric chair at 11:13 o'clock a. m. at Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison. The death warrant was read by Warden Brown in the condemned man's cell the night before.

Carlyle W. Harris, the wife poisoner, who occupies the second cell from Hamilton's, was able to hear the reading of the warrant.

The witnesses who had been invited by Warden Brown arrived before 10 a. m. Electrician E. F. Davis made a careful test of the apparatus. The same chair, electrodes and switching mechanism which were used in the last execution were employed.

Hamilton was quickly strapped, and at 11:10 all the connections being made, Warden Brown gave the signal, and a current of 1740 volts was turned on. Hamilton jumped upward straining at the straps, and remained rigid.

The crucifix which he held in his right hand was still clasped tightly, but his lips stopped moving, and all signs of life ceased at the instant of contact. The current was left on for sixty seconds, and then turned off. The physicians stepped forward, listened for the heart beats and felt for the pulse. They declared the subject dead at 11:13:10.

The electrocution differed from all its predecessors in that only one shock was given. There was no scorching or scalding of the skin, or steaming at the electrodes, and while the man was above the medium height and of massive build, it was evident that death was instantaneous. Electrician Davis said that it was the most successful execution at which he had officiated.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Five Hundred Brazilian Soldiers Killed at Alegrete.

Details have been received of the battle fought in Brazil at Alegrete, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, between the State Government troops and the revolutionists. According to the report the slaughter of State troops was frightful. The loss of the revolutionists was also very heavy.

The revolutionists held an intrenched position at Alegrete, and when the State troops attempted to drive them from their vantage ground they made a most desparate and successful resistance. There were 1500 combatants engaged on both sides, and of this number 500 were killed and a very large number wounded.

The State troops were driven back, and the revolutionists have now undisputed sway at Alegrete, which place is used as their base of operations against the Government.

The National Government has as yet taken no active steps to support the State Government.

ALL BUT FOUR DROWNED.

The Fate That Overtook Twelve Castaways at Sea.

The mystery that surrounded the fate of Captain Drummond and fifteen men who were in one of the two boats that escaped from the burning British ship King James was cleared up when the steamer Los Angeles arrived at Redondo, Cal., with four survivors. She picked up the Captain's boat, which contained Captain Drummond and three men—all who were left out of sixteen men.

The boat containing these men was capsised five days ago in a storm 250 miles out, and all the men except four were swept away and drowned.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 16.

Lesson Text: "Job's Appeal," Job xxiii., 1-10 — Golden Text: John xiii.—Commentary.

1, 2. "Then Job answered and said, Even to-day is my complaint bitter; my stroke is heavier than my groaning." This is the beginning of Job's reply to the third address of Eliphaz. Each of the three—Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar—had spoken twice, and Job had replied to each in turn. This is the beginning of the third round. In an interesting and instructive little pamphlet entitled "Job and His Friends," by C. H. M., the author thinks that these three stand for experience, tradition and legality—all well meaning, but unwise in their dealings with Job. The difficulties on each side are summed up in chapter xxxii., 1-3. They condemned Job instead of leading him to condemn himself, and he justified himself rather than God. As to the beginning of this reply of Job, we may often feel that we, too, have great cause of complaint, as did Israel under their discomforts, but it is written, "When the people complained, it displeased the Lord" (Num. xi., 1).

3. "Oh, that I knew where I might find Him; that I might come even to His seat!" Eliphaz had said, "Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace" (xxii., 21). Job replies that his longing is to do so. According to the testimony of God Himself, Job was a perfect and upright man, fearing God and eschewing evil (i, 8; ii., 3), the word "perfect" meaning in this case simple or sincere. Before his friends came, even under overwhelming affliction, he was patient and did not sin nor charge God foolishly (i., 22; ii., 10), because he felt himself face to face with God and that God was dealing with him. But these men seem to have come between him and God, and he, in replying to them and dealing with them, loses sight of God and gropes in the darkness of his own wisdom.

4. "I would order my cause before Him and fill my mouth with arguments." So it seemed to Job in his blindness, but it is evident that he lacks the broken and contrite spirit which only is acceptable to God. In the story of the two men who went up to the temple to pray (Luke xviii., 10-14) it was the man who would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, "God be merciful to me, a sinner," who went down to his house justified rather than the other who thanked God that he was better than other men. It is only when our mouths are stopped as to our own righteousness that we can enjoy the free justification of the grace of God through His righteousness (Rom. iii., 19).

5. "I would know the words which He would answer me and understand what He would say unto me." He cannot understand these friends, and it is very clear they do not understand him, but he thinks he could understand God, and he would like to know what God would say to him. No doubt there are many who think they can sympathize with Job in his being so misunderstood. Well, there is great comfort in looking unto Him who knows us thoroughly from the beginning and can never find out anything new about us. He never can or will misunderstand us. "O, Lord, Thou hast searched me and known me" (Ps. cxxxix., 1).

6. "Will He plead against me with His great power? No, but He would put strength in me." A very little thing will often bring the soul into such a place that everything will look distorted, as when one sees things in a fog or with blurred vision. Our eyes need constant anointing with heavenly eye salve (Rev. iii., 18) that we may see clearly. The Holy Spirit can do this, and inasmuch as we have Him in a sense that Job had Him not we are more guilty than Job if we allow our vision to become so dim. God pleads not against the sinner, but against sin, which He hates. He who sought Adam and Eve and redeemed them and restored them to a measure of fellowship with promise of future glory is ever the same and is pleading with the sinner to come to Him, however sinful he may be, and with the erring to return to Him, however far off he may have wandered. See Isa. i., 18; lv., 6, 7; Jer. iii., 12-14; Hos. xiv., 1, 2.

7. "There the righteous might dispute with Him; so should I be delivered from my judge." Perhaps we cannot tell just what was in the mind of Job when he uttered these words, but this we do know—that there is only one righteous person whose righteousness can stand before God, and He also has been ordained to be the judge of quick and dead (II Cor. v., 21; Acts xvii., 31). However sinful we may be, if only we come with true penitence to Him who came into the world to save sinners, He will not only not cast us out (John vi., 37), but He will become our righteousness, wisdom, sanctifiation and redemption, and we shall have great cause to glory in Him (I Cor. i., 30, 31). The Judge being our friend, our Redeemer, our Substitute, who died in our stead, what boldness we may have in the day of judgment (I John iv., 17).

8. "Behold, I go forward, but He is not there, and backward, but I cannot perceive Him." He reminds us of the bride in the Song of Songs who, because she had been self occupied and had not promptly heeded the voice of her beloved, is compelled to seek Him very earnestly before she found Him again. She says, "I sought Him, but I could not find Him; I called Him, but He gave me no answer" (Song v., 6). Many a Christian is walking in darkness, out of fellowship with God, because of something or person which has been allowed to come nearer to them than the Lord Himself. He is not far off, nor hard to find, when we seek Him with the whole heart (Rom. x., 8, 9; Jer. xxix., 13), and if we would walk continually with Him, esteeming His fellowship more than all else, we would never walk in darkness.

9. "On the left hand, where He doth work but I cannot behold Him. He hideth Himself on the right hand that I cannot see Him." The remarks on the last verse are also applicable here, and yet there is another side of the truth. We may walk with Him in peace and quietness and yet not know why He doeth this or that. He may say to us as to Peter, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." And it will always be true until "the morning" that we know only in part, but then shall we know even as also we are known (I Cor. xiii., 9, 12).

10. "But He knoweth the way that I take." Here is our comfort, "He knoweth." Jeremiah's comfort was, "Thou, O Lord, knowest me" (Jer. xii., 3). The Lord Jesus taught us to find comfort in these words, "Your Heavenly Father knoweth" (Math. vi., 32). Therefore we sing:

So I go on not knowing, I would not if I might;
I'd rather walk in the dark with God than walk alone in the light.

"When He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold." Therefore he could also say, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him" (Job xiii., 13, 15,) or with Isaiah, "Behold, God is my salvation" (Deliverer); "I will trust and not be afraid" (xii., 2).—Lesson Helper.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.... .....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,... ..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... ..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Andrew M. Apgar, of Philipsburg, was in town last week.

The frogs with their sonorous voices are still at the old stands doing business as of yore.

J. Lowrie Johnston, of Baltimore, is visiting friends in town after an absence of some months.

W. I. Stratford is nursing a badly sprained ankle, the result of a tussle with a piece of marble.

Miss Eva Smelker is seriously ill at her home in this place. Guy Miller is also on the sick list again.

Dr. G. C. Borst is obliged to use a cane in moving around, the result of a severe attack of rheumatism.

The district school east of town, Miss Mamie Hooper teacher, closed a successful term of six months on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Malone, of Mt. Jewett, Pa., were visitors in this place last week at the residence of Mrs. R. Weams.

George McLaughlin, an aged and respected citizen of this place, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his residence on Water street.

Our people were quite agitated last week to get a look at the 124-ton Krupp gun which passed this way destined to the World's Fair.

The Huntingdon Presbytery began its sessions in the Presbyterian church of this place yesterday morning at 9.30. The deliberations will be concluded this evening.

Jno. Sankey and wife and Harry Doyle, late of Minerva, Ohio, have again taken up their residence in our town, in the Commercial hotel recently vacated by Mrs. Withers.

The Hotchkin family of Bell Ringers will give an entertainment in the M. E. church, under the auspices of the Epworth League of this place on Monday evening, April 17.

Henry Smawley, who has been a resident of this place since last fall, removed on Wednesday last to Toledo, Ohio, at which place he resided before becoming a citizen of this place.

Wm. Withers, of this place, has accepted a position in the auditor's department of the Adams Express Co. at its chief office in Philadelphia, and started to assume the duties of the position last week.

SMITH VALLEY.

Our farmers are busily engaged sowing oats.

T. W. Smith will move to the home place in the near future.

H. L. Beatty, of Altoona, visited his home during the past week.

Sherman school closed on Friday with a spelling match at night.

Monroe Chilcote moved on Thursday to the Michael Querry farm in Hare's valley.

Preaching at Sherman school house next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday school at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

W. H. Dell, who has been working in Somerset county for some months past, arrived home last week. We are pleased to have him among us again.

BEAVERTOWN.

W. B. Stapleton spent Easter at home.

Spring has come and the sower is gone forth to sow his seed.

The Beavertown frog choir has resumed their nightly chorus at the pond.

The Beavertown school, taught by L. Heeter, of Newburg, closed on the 3d inst.

Miss Grace Curfman is home again. Her mother has lately recovered from a lingering illness.

Chalmer Brode is through with his winter's work—teaching. He has gone to attend the state normal school at Millersville.

—Lookout for something new in sleeve ruchings. Flowing sleeves will be worn and Mrs. Evans will have a well selected stock of trimmings.

Reformatory Notes

From Record of April 8.

Population, 375.

Last consecutive number, 1126.

Nine head of cattle were received this week.

A car load of nice potatoes has been received.

Officer Bowman is suffering with a severe cold.

The machinists are making a new drill press.

Twenty persons visited the Reformatory this week

The carpenters have placed a new cupboard in the barber shop.

Officer Peightal was absent from the Reformatory on Wednesday.

The temporary ice house at the rear of the kitchen has been removed.

Blacksmith Kerstetter made a new clay machine for the brickmakers this week.

Officer Norris and men were engaged in hauling lumber the past two or three days.

The shirt factory shipped 82 dozen shirts this week, and secured orders for 119 dozen.

John Mulvihill, one of the clerks at this institution, spent Sunday with his parents in Dudley.

William H. Prideaux, of Huntingdon, had charge of the D class during the absence of J. H. Nale.

Officer Hummel and men were engaged in planting peas, onions, etc., on the island this week.

Chaplain Forgeus was absent from the Reformatory on Thursday and officiated at a funeral in Petersburg.

George C. Nale, son of J. H. Nale, teacher in one of the schools in this institution, is still in a critical condition, thus necessitating the absence of the latter from duty.

Reservations of Pullman Accommodations for the World's Fair on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that arrangements have been perfected whereby passengers intending to go to Chicago may reserve their Pullman car accommodations in advance. Passengers taking a train at New York may reserve the requisite Pullman space one month in advance of departure, those from other points on the system two weeks in advance. This arrangement may be made upon application to ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who, after securing the space, will deliver a reservation slip to the passenger. Passengers thus reserving space in advance will be required to purchase their tickets seven days before the date of departure, otherwise the reservation will be considered as forfeited.

Accommodations in Pullman cars for the return trip may also be secured upon application to ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This arrangement will prove a great benefit to visitors to the World's Fair.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved

From a letterwritten by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. Ms husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman's Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size, 50c. and $100.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

—When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, you feel bad generally; take a few doses of Dr. Henry Bakter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—A very fine line of embroideries—Swiss and Hamburg—new styles and en wpatterns, at Mrs. Evans.

Fruit Trees.

I will furnish fruit trees during the month of April at Mapleton or my residence as follows: Apple trees from 5 to 7 feet, 12 cents each; in lots of fifty and upwards, 11 cents each. Peach trees from 4 to 6 feet, 10 cents each; in lots of fifty and upwards, 9 cents each. These trees are first-class and warranted by a nursery firm of good reputation to be true to name.

Orders may be left with G. W. Wright at Mapleton.

A. W. WRIGHT,
Colfax, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

Saturday, April 29, 1893,

commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, containing 83 ACRES and 139 PERCHES, more or less.

This tract is along the foot of Jacks mountain and is bounded by lands of Isaac Dell, Joseph Stever and Michael Dell, the same being part of a larger tract of land resurveyed Sept. 23, 1849, in pursuance of a warrant granted to William Miller, hearing date of April 10, 1794. This tract is well set in timber and will be sold as two tracts of equal size.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. A reasonable credit will be given.

SAMUEL BOWMAN,
Att'y for heirs of Isaac Bowman, dec'd.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 6, 1893.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of borough duplicate. Tax, 5 mills.

	DR.	CR.
To amt. of duplicate.....	$344 52	
To 5 per cent. additional on $44.24.....	2 21	
By exonerations.....		$ 4 24
" 5 per cent. off $236.08 for prompt payment.....		11 80
" 3 per cent. for collecting $236.08.....		7 08
" 5 per cent. for collecting $104.20.....		5 21
" Treasurer's receipts.....		318 40
	$346 73	$346 73

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Fund, Series III. Tax, 3 mills.

	DR.	CR.
To amt. of duplicate.....	$206 79	
" 5 per cent. additional on $25.24.....	1 26	
By exonerations.....		$ 2 53
" 5 per cent. off $142.88 for prompt payment.....		7 14
" 3 per cent. for collecting $142.88.....		4 29
" 5 per cent. for collecting $61.38.....		3 07
" Treasurer's receipts.....		191 02
	$208 05	$208 05

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

	DR.	CR.
To amount from 1891-92.....	$ 25 08	
" " " collector....	318 40	
" " trans. from Special Fund, Series II.....	57 70	
" fines from Burgess.....	3 30	
" licenses from Burgess....	4 00	
By vouchers.....		$190 95
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		3 82
Balance Dr.....		213 71
	$408 48	$408 48
Balance in treasury.....	$213 71	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II.

	DR.	CR.
To amt. from 1891-92.....	$192 32	
" " " state tax.....	53	
By voucher.....		$132 50
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		2 65
" amt. transferred to Borough Fund.....		57 70
	$192 85	$192 85

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series III.

	DR.	CR.
To proceeds of 5 bonds of $125 each.....	$625 00	
" amt. from collector.....	191 02	
By vouchers.....		$752 47
" amt. paid Auditor Gen. for State tax.....		2 85
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		15 11
Balance Dr.....		45 59
	$816 02	$816 02
Balance in treasury.....	$ 45 59	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series III....	$500 00

ASSETS.

Bal. in treasury, Borough Fund.....	$213 71
" in treasury, Borough Debt Fund, Series III.	45 59
Liabilities in excess of assets.	240 70
	$500 00
Liabilities in excess of assets.	$240 70

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of April, A. D., 1893.

GEORGE MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

TIN SHOP.

Having gone into the Tinning business I am prepared to do

Roofing AND Spouting

in town and country promptly and at reasonable prices.

All Kinds of Repair Work in my line will receive prompt attention.

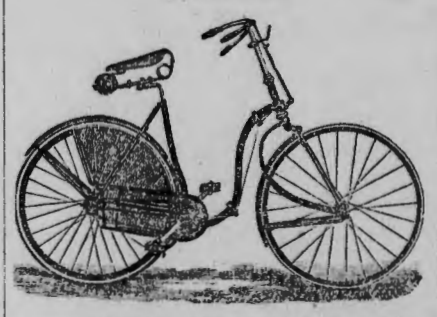
I will keep in stock a general line of Tinware and will fill orders for

STOVES and RANGES
—AND ALL KINDS OF—
STOVE REPAIRS.

H. R. SCOTT,
MAPLETON DEPOT, - PA.

D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—



BICYCLES, CYCLING GOODS,
Electrical Supplies and Work.

New Wheels Kept in Stock.
Special Prices Quoted for Cash.

Old Wheels Taken in Exchange. Repairing Done & Parts Furnished.

Cor. 6th & Penn Sts.
HUNTINGDON, - PA.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,
MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Popular
RESTAURANT & BAKERY.

I HAVE just opened a first-class Restaurant and Bakery in the Haniger property (which I have remodeled and refitted) on Penn Street, next door to Geo. F. Gage's residence. Two parlors for the accommodation and convenience of lady customers will be a feature of my new apartments. Oysters, Ice Cream—everything seasonable—Suppers, Lunches, etc., will be served in the best style known to the art cuisine. I will constantly keep on hand

Fresh Bread,
Pies, Cakes, Etc.

Fancy Cakes baked to Order for wedding parties, etc. Stores supplied on short notice. The restaurant at my old stand on Railroad street, near the union depot, will be conducted in connection with the one on Penn Street. My parlors on Penn St. will be open until 12 o'clock at night. Call and see me.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

ATTENTION.

—We call attention to our new line of—

BOYS' - WOOL - $1.65 - SUITS,

EXTRA FINE ALL WOOL CHEVIOTS ONLY $3.40 SUIT.

Decorated Toilet Chamber Sets, Half Price.
Men's latest style 'Fedora' Hats, $1 to $1.80.
Ladies' 'Blucher' Shoes, $2,95,

sold elsewhere for $3.50 per pair. Men's Camel Skin Dress Shoes at $2.35 per pair, sold elsewhere for $3.35 per pair. "Job lot" of Spring-top Window Shades complete for 19c. Walnut Stair Rods complete for 50c per doz. Men's seamless extra heavy Hose, 4 pairs for 25c, worth 10c per pair. In regard to

LACE CURTAINS AND NETTINGS,

we can offer the nicest patterns and lower prices than ever before. Our stock of

LADIES' SPRING COATS AND HATS

will be here about the 10th of April. A novelty in Veiling. The very latest. Come and see it.

D. S. LYNN,
Opposite Opera House, - HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.. April 12. 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

THE SEASON OPENED.

The ball is on the diamond and the yell is in the air,
And the bases are located on the catawampus square:
The mob is on the bleachers and the tou are in the stand,
And the pitcher stands a-posin' with the white sphere in his hand!

The umpire is a-squattin' and the catcher stands far back,
And the batter with the willow wants to give the ball a whack;
The captain stands a-waitin' for a chance to holler "Slide!"
And the bets are going even at ten dollars on a side.

We know that spring is with us and the fans are full of glee,
And the strikes are coming steadily as one—two—three!
And the man who hits the ether once too often finds it out,
And the ending of the innings makes the whole caboodle shout!

—*Atlanta Constitution*

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Aprons and suu-bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—All kinds ot trimmings at Kate Cowher's—cheap.

—Have you seen the new millinery goods at Kate Cowher's?

—Sewing machine needles and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—Rev. F. W. Curry will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—If you want to save money buy your millinery goods from Kate Cowher.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—If you are needing any dressmaking call on Kate Cowher. Her prices are reasonable.

—Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment. Fos sale by T. M. Logan.

—John D. Long and family, of Altoona, spent a portion of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—The 7th month of No. 2 school closed on last Monday. The report will be published next week.

—George Miller is getting out timber for his new barn, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last fall.

—James E. McDonald has commenced the foundation for an addition to his dwelling house at the corner of Main and Campbell streets.

—Said a noted man of 60 years, "my mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy." For sale by T. M. Logan.

—M. L. Rex and a number of the members of his Sunday school class went to Mount Union Sunday evening to hear Rev. Brill preach.

—Miss Cora Hicks, daughter of congressman Hicks, of Altoona, spent a few days of the past week with the family of J. G. Hicks in Mapleton.

—I have on hand some tinware which was slightly discolored by fire and water which I will sell at a sacrifice. Examine these goods. H. R. Scott.

—For rent—A dwelling house in Union township about 2 miles north of town. For further particulars address W. T. Boring, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—John Jacobs, of Shirleysburg, circulated among Mapleton friends on Monday and Tuesday. The Item office was favored with a brief call from him.

—The Phillips Glass company's sand works at this place will be put in operation shortly. Work on changing the grade of the southern end of the siding was commenced this morning.

—H. R. Scott having purchased W. H. Spangler's tinning business solicits the patronage of the people of Mapleton and vicinity. Prompt attention given to business entrusted to him.

—I have secured the agency for the Star Steam Laundry. All laundry given to me on Monday will be returned on Saturday. I solicit your patronage. Terms reasonable. E. Guy Rex.

—Mrs. R. C. Fields is having the lot on Glendower Way, which she recently purchased of E. Robley, graded and fenced. The changes being made improve the appearance of the property considerable.

—The Hotchkin Sisters Concert Company and Bell Ringers will give an entertainment in the Mill Creek M. E. church, Wednesday evening, April 19th. This company is highly recommended and all who can should hear them. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

—We are in receipt of a copy of the biennial report of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory which gives much excellent information concerning the institution. The book was printed in the Reformatory and is a credit to the workmen.

—A Susquehanna exchange says a lumber dealer who does business less than 100 miles from that place shipped a bill of lumber to Forest City and received the following unique and significant telegram: "Knot holes received. Please send knots."

—David Caldwell, Esq., one of the best known members of the Huntingdon bar, died suddenly in Tyrone, whither he had gone to transact business, Thursday of last week, the result of an apoplectic stroke. He was aged 66 years and was unmarried.

—D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa., has a large and carefully selected stock of hardware, stoves, furniture, carpets and wall paper, harness, farming implements, etc., and is prepared to sell on very small margin above cost. It will pay you to call on him and leave your order, which will have prompt and careful attention.

—It's a little early for baby caps and hats when made of lace, silk cashmere and gauze but Mrs. Evans, Mapleton's dealer in such articles, last week placed a large order for these goods with the manufacturers. These goods will not arrive until the middle of April. Wait and see them. They will be sold at lower prices than they were bought for heretofore.

—O. E. McClellan has resigned as superintendent of the Middle division, to take effect May 1st. It is generally supposed that W. N. Bannard, superintendent of the Altoona division will be his successor. Mr. McClellan has been a very accommodating superintendent. It is rumored that Mr. McClellan will become chief of the bureau of railway mail service.

—On Tuesday afternoon a serious cutting affray occurred at Minersville, this county. John McCray and Abe Hughes were drinking and playing cards in Hughes' house, when McCray insulted Hughes' wife. Hughes seized a knife and cut McCray across the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound from which he may not recover. He is a single man, aged 30 years.—*News.*

—Calvin V. Graves, of Natural Bridge, N. Y., has patented a fishing device. The device consists of an annealed, flanged, flint glass tube so arranged as to magnify the bait which is placed within the tube. A hole in each end of the tube keeps the bait alive. Any kind of bait can be used with them. No. 3, the size suitable for streams like the Juniata river, sells for one dollar. Address order to Calvin V. Graves, Natural Bridge, Jefferson county, New York. This device is not sold by dealers.

—A Milroy correspondent of the Lewistown *Free Press*, suggests that Milroy ladies prepare a dinner for the male portion of that community who will join in a day's frolic to give that town side walks. This is a novel idea and one that ought to bear good results. If Mapleton ladies were to organize a village improvement society and adopt such tactics a day's labor might give us gravel walks where none of any kind exists and would enable pedestrians to travel in any portion of town in muddy weather without inconvenience.

—Miss Ida Frances Cree, of Petrolia, Butler county, was married Wednesday evening, March 29th, to Monroe De Motte Ullery, of Allegheny. The ceremony was solemnized by Rev. J. H. Clemens at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Ida O. Ervin, in Petrolia. They will reside in Allegheny. The Petrolia correspondent of the Butler county *Record* says, "Miss Cree, now Mrs. Ullery, was very popular in local society, a young lady whose beauty was only equaled by her amiable disposition and unassuming manners. The good wishes of a host of friends go with her to her new home." Miss Cree is a native of Mapleton and has many friends here who join in extending congratulations and best wishes.

—The publishing of the long lists of wedding presents is considered by most people a questionable taste, but the following quoted from an exchange, is unique in its kind: From father and mother of the bride, one Jersey calf; from bride to groom, one hair wreath made from hair of her entire family, and also six white shirts; from brother Elias, one book of poems, one dream book, one polite letter writer and a dog; from Aunt Harriet, six hens and a rooster, also a jar of catsup; from cousin Sarah, one poem made up by herself on the bride and groom, 15 verses in all.

—The town of Langdondale, a mining village on the mountain above Hopewell, has been the scene of lively incidents during the past few days, and it is all on account of a liquor license recently granted at that place. The town boasts of having one of the finest hotels in the county. At the recent license court a license was granted to Isaac M. Taylor, who leases the hotel from Samuel Langdon. The court refused to grant Taylor the license unless he showed the lease from Langdon. After the license was granted it appears that Langdon wanted to control the bar and this Taylor refused. A general rumpus followed, and it is said Langdon had men employed to guard the house and refuse admittance to Taylor's men. The affair grew into a riot and on Monday Sheriff Price and possee were summoned and went to the scene. During part of Saturday open bar was held at the house and spirits flowed free and heads grew big. Reports say that in the heat of hostilities the license was torn into shreds.—*Saxton Herald.*

Excursion Tickets to the World's Fair via Pennsylvania Railroad.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the Trunk Line Passenger Committee has authorized the railroad companies to sell excursion tickets to Chicago on account of the World's Columbian Exposition on a basis of $40 from New York by fast express trains, and $32 by express trains scheduled to make the run in thirty-five hours or more. Proportionate rates will prevail from all stations in Trunk Line territory. The round trip rate from Philadelphia will be $36.50 by fast trains, and $29.20 by the thirty-five hour trains, starting at N. Y. From Washington and Baltimore the rate will be $34.50 by fast express trains, and $27.60 by slow trains.

These tickets will not admit a stop-off *en route*, and can be used for a continuous passage only. The tickets will be on sale from April 15th to October 30th inclusive, and will be valid for return trip until November 15th, 1893.

All the lines leading to Chicago will sell tickets good for passage going by one route returning by another, so that a person may go out by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and if he wills, return by the New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, or any other trunk line, or go out by any other line, and return by the Pennsylvania.

Fire.

About 10.30 o'clock last Wednesday forenoon W. H. Spangler's building adjoining B. O'Connor & Sons' store caught fire. The building is occupied by Harry Scott as a barber shop and tin shop. Mr. Scott was working in the tin shop and the gasoline pot exploded. Mr. Scott was badly burned about the face and head. The bucket brigade turned out in full force and soon had the flames under control. Most of the men being at work much of the credit of saving the adjoining building belongs to the ladies of the town who rendered noble service. The building is damaged beyond occupancy. Mr. Spangler's loss amounts to about $150 and Mr. Scott's will foot up considerably in damage. No insurance.

Demorest Contest.

The Young Ladies' Aid Society will give the second of their series of Demorest contests in Rex's hall next Thursday evening. Their former entertainment was one of the best ever given to a Mapleton audience and the one to be given Thursday evening will be equal to it in all respects. Don't fail to be present. Admission 10 cents.

Bark Wanted!

The undersigned will buy Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark at Mapleton until August 1, 1893, for Fayerweather & Ladew. Cash paid on delivery. For particulars inquire of H. W. McDonald.

The Krupp Gun.

The great Krupp gun about which so much has been said and so much written passed through Mapleton Monday afternoon about 1.30 o'clock. Two smaller guns passed though this place on Saturday and it having been noised about that the Krupp gun would go through at that time many people viewed them and many supposed the larger one to be the great piece of German ordnance. But when the Krupp gun did arrive the others seemed like small pieces. For the following information concerning the Krupp gun we are indebted to the Altoona *Tribune:*

Both ends of the cannon were boxed up but the remainder showed the bare metal. On the bridge of the car was the inscription, "Bnilt by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, Altoona shops, 1892. Weight of Krupp gun, 270,000 pounds; weight of bridge, 47,000; weight of car, 64,000; total weight, 445,000 pounds."

The gun was unloaded from the British steamer Lonquiel at Sparrow Point, Md., Saturday last, and was soon placed on the special car which was built at the Altoona shops and turned out in December. The gun weighs 135 tons and is 47 feet long, six feet six inches in diameter in its thickest part and has a sixteen and one-half inch bore. It carries a conical shaped shell weighing 2,200 pounds and will propel it sixteen miles. It takes a charge of 1,000 pounds of powder, and every time the gun is fired it costs for material 5,000 marks, or $1,250. The cost of the gun at the Krupp works in Essen, Germany, is $85,000. Its total weight is 270,000 pounds.

The car attracted almost as much attention as did the deadly weapon. It is a huge affair, which looks like something else on wheels. The stout flat cars run up to within ten feet of one another, and connected by a superstructure styled a bridge and having something the appearance of a section of elevated railroad pared down at the ends make up the chariot on which Herr Krupp's masterpiece is to ride to Chicago. It is particularly rich on wheels. There are thirty-two of them in all. Each of the flat cars has sixteen, arranged on two eight-wheel trucks, which work on pivots. Further play for curues is allowed by the attachments of the bridge to the cars like the seat of the attachment the small boy uses in his bob sled.

The question of meeting the twists in the railroads appears to have been met. There is a lavish equipment in the way of brakes. An old-fashioned hand affair sticks up on each of the flat cars, while every wheel has its automatic brake to be worked from the engine. The couplings and buffers are of the most massive description. In fact, there is a bigness about all parts of this railroad gun carriage which is impressive, and it looms up alongside other cars as Jumbo used to tower above all the other elephants in Mr. Barnum's menagerie. When in position on the car the gun rests on several stout partitions built of heavy steel and scalloped out to suit the varying diameters of the different sections of the engine of war.

Directors' Convention.

The school directors' association of Huntingdon county will meet in convention at the court house, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, May 2, 1893, at 10 A. M. The committe appointed at the last meeting presents the following program:

Advantage of Free Text-Books—Dr. A. J. Hamilton.

How Should Teachers' Salary Be Graded?—Jno. M. Drake.

Should not the State Appropriation be Distributed on a Different Basis from that now in use?—J. G. Beaver.

Should We not have a Graded Course of Study for our Ungraded Schools?—P. H. Bence.

By order of committee.

REV. A. A. KERLIN,
Chairman.

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the Item who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, April 15, D. L. Smith and E. C. Smith will offer at public sale at the residence of D. L. Smith, in Union township, 2 good mares, 1 cow, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 organs, 1 bed room suit, 4 bedsteads, 3 sets chairs, tables, sink, sideboard, lounge, sewing machine, churn, clocks, iron kettle, copper kettle, sausage grinders, parlor stove, cook stove and fixtures, oats and wheat by the bushel, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Special - REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight,

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

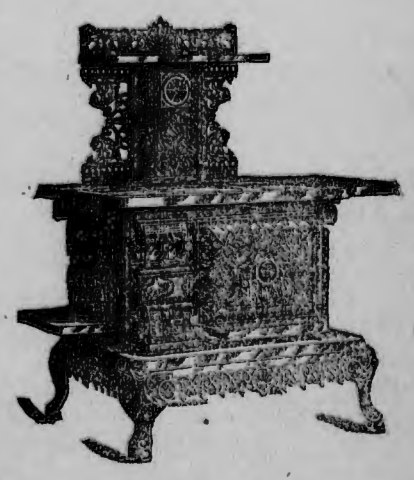
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Dark Side of City Life."

TEXT: "*And the darkness He called night.*"—Genesis i., 5.

Two grand divisions of time. The one of sunlight, the other of shadow; the one for work, the other for rest; the one a type of everything glad and beautiful, the other used in all languages as a type of sadness and affliction and sin. These two divisions of time may have nomenclature of human invention, but the darkness held up its dusky brow to the Lord, and He baptized it, the dew dripping from His fingers as He gave it name, "And the darkness He called night."

My subject is midnight in town. The thunder of the city has rolled out of the air. The slightest sounds cut the night with such distinctness as to attract your attention. The tinkling of the bell of the street car in the distance and the baying of the dog. The stamp of a horse in the next street. The slamming of a saloon door. The hiccough of the drunkard. The shrieks of the steam whistles five miles away. Oh, how suggestive, my friends—midnight in town!

There are honest men passing up and down the street. Here is a city missionary who has been carrying a scuttle of coal to that poor family in that dark place. Here is an undertaker going up the steps of a building from which there comes a bitter cry which indicates that the destroying angel has smitten the first born. Here is a minister of religion who has been giving the sacrament to a dying Christian. Here is a physician passing along in great haste, the messenger a few steps ahead hurrying on to the household. Nearly all the lights have gone out in the dwelling. That light in the window is the light of the watcher, for the medicines must be administered, and the fever must be watched, and the restless tossing off of the coverlid must be resisted, and the ice must be kept on the hot temples, and the perpetual prayer must go up from hearts soon to be broken. Oh, the midnight in town! What a stupendous thought—a whole city at rest!

Weary arm preparing for to-morrow's toil. Hot brain being cooled off. Rigid muscles relaxed. Excited nerves soothed. The white hair of the octogenarian in thin drifts across the pillow, fresh fall of flakes on snow already fallen. Childhood with its dimpled hands thrown out on the pillow, and with every breath taking in a new store of fun and frolic. God's slumberless eye will look. Let one great wave of refreshing slumber roll over the heart of the great town, submerging care and anxiety and worriment and pain.

Let the city sleep; but, my friends, be not deceived. There will be thousands to-night who will not sleep at all. Go up that dark alley and be cautious where you tread lest you fall over the prostrate form of a drunkard lying on his own doorstep. Look about you lest you feel the garroter's hug. Look through the broken window pane and see what you can see. You say, "Nothing." Then listen. What is it? "God help us!" No footlights, but tragedy ghastlier and mightier than Ristori or Edwin Booth ever enacted. No light, no fire, no bread, no hope. Shivering in the cold, they have had no food for 24 hours. You say, "Why don't they beg?" They do, but they get nothing. You say, "Why don't they deliver themselves over to the almshouse?" Ah, you would not ask that if you ever heard the bitter cry of a man or a child when told he must go to the almshouse.

"Oh," you say, "they are the vicious poor, and therefore they do not demand our sympathy." Are they vicious? So much more need they your pity. The Christian poor, God helps them. Through their night there twinkles the round, merry star of hope, and through the broken window pane they see the crystals of heaven, but the vicious poor, they are more to be pitied. Their last light has gone out. You excuse yourself from helping them by saying they are so bad they brought this trouble on themselves. I reply, where I give 10 prayers for the innocent who are suffering I will give 20 prayers for the guilty who are suffering.

The fisherman, when he sees a vessel dashing into the breakers, comes out from his hut and wraps the warmest flannels around those who are most chilled and most bruised and most battered in the wreck. And I want you to know that these vicious poor have had two shipwrecks—shipwreck of the body, shipwreck of the soul—shipwreck for time, shipwreck for eternity. Pity, by all means, the innocent who are suffering, but pity more the guilty.

Pass on through the alley. Open the door. "Oh," you say, "it is locked." No, it is not locked; it has never been locked. No burglar would be tempted to go in there to steal anything. The door is never locked. Only a broken chair stands against the door. Shove it back. Go in. Strike a match. Now look. Beastliness and rags. See those glaring eyeballs. Be careful now what you say. Do not utter any insult, do not utter any suspicion, if you value your life.

What is that red mark on the wall? It is the mark of a murderer's hand! Look at those two eyes rising up out of the darkness and out from the straw in the corner coming toward you, and as they come near you your light goes out. Strike another match. Ah! this is a babe, not like the beautiful children of your household, or the beautiful children smiling around these altars on baptismal day. This little one never smiled; it never will smile. A flower flung on an awfully barren beach. O Heavenly Shepherd fold that little one in Thine arms! Wrap around you your shawl or coat tighter, for the cold night wind sweeps through

Strike another match. Ah! is it possible that that young woman's scarred and bruised face was ever looked into by maternal tenderness? Utter no scorn. Utter no harsh word. No ray of hope has dawned on that brow for many a year. No ray of hope ever will dawn on that brow. But the light has gone out. Do not strike another light. It would be mockery to kindle another light in such a place as that. Pass out and pass down the street. Our cities of Brooklyn and New York and all our great cities are full of such homes, and the worst time the midnight. Do you know it is in the midnight that criminals do their worst work?

At half past 8 o'clock you will find them in the drinking saloon, but toward 12 o'clock they go to their garrets, they get out their tools, then they start on the street. Watching on either side for the police, they go to their work of darkness. This is a burglar, and the false key will soon touch the store lock. This is an incendiary, and before morning there will be a light on the sky and cry of "Fire! Fire!" This is an assassin, and to-morrow morning there will be a dead body in one of the vacant lots. During the daytime these villains in our cities lounge about, some asleep and some awake, but when the third watch of the night arrives, their eye keen, their brain cool, their arm strong, their foot fleet to fly or pursue, they are ready.

Many of these poor creatures were brought up in that way. They were born in a thieves' garret. Their childish toy was a burglar's dark lantern. The first thing they remember was their mother bandaging the brow of their father, struck by the police club. They began by robbing boys' pockets, and now they have come to dig the underground passage to the cellar of the bank and are preparing to blast the gold vault.

Just so long as there are neglected children of the street, just so long we will have these desperadoes. Some one, wishing to make a good Christian point and to quote a passage of Scripture, expecting to get a Scriptural passage in answer, said to one of these poor lads, cast out and wretched, "When your father and mother forsake you, who then will take you up?" and the boy said, "The perlice, the perlice."

In the midnight gambling does its worst work. What though the hours be slipping away and though the wife be waiting in the cheerless home? Stir up the fire. Bring on more drinks. Put up more stakes. That commercial house that only a little while ago put out a sign of copartnership will this season be wrecked on a gambler's table. There will be many a money till that will spring a leak. A Member of Congress gambled with a Member-elect and won $120,000. The old way of getting a living is so slow. The old way of getting a fortune is so stupid. Come, let us toss up and see who shall have it. And so the work goes on, from the wheezing wretches pitching pennies in a rum grocery up to the millionaire gambler in the stock market.

In the midnight hour pass down the streets of our American cities, and you hear the click of the dice and the sharp, keen tap of the poolroom ticker. At these places merchant princes dismount, and legislators tired of making laws, take a respite in breaking them. All classes of people are robbed by this crime, the importer of foreign silks and the dealer in Chatham street pocket handkerchiefs. The clerks of the store take a hand after the shutters are put up, and the officers of the court while away their time while the jury is out.

In Baden-Baden, when that city was the greatest of all gambling places on earth, it was no unusual thing the next morning in the woods around that city to find the suspended bodies of suicides. Whatever be the splendor of the surroundings, there is no excuse for this crime. The thunders of eternal destruction roll in the deep rumble of that gambling tenpin alley, and as men come out to join the long procession of sin all the drums of woe beat the dead march of a thousand souls. In one year in the city of New York there were $7,000,000 sacrificed at the gaming table.

Perhaps some of your friends have been smitten of this sin. Perhaps some of you have been smitten by it. Perhaps there may be a stranger in the house this morning come from some of the hotels. Look out for those agents of iniquity who tarry around about the hotels and ask you, "Would you like to see the city?" Yes, "Have you ever seen that splendid building uptown?" No. Then the villain will undertake to show you what he calls the "lions" and the "elephants" and after a young man, through morbid curiosity or through badness of soul, has seen the "lions" and the "elephants" he will be on enchanted ground. Look out for these men who move around the hotels with sleek hats—always sleek hats—and patronizing air and unaccountable interest about your welfare and entertainment. You are a fool if you cannot see through it. They want your money.

In Chestnut street, Philadelphia, while I was living in that city, an incident occurred which was familiar to us there. In Chestnut street, a young man went into a gambling saloon, lost all his property, then blew his brains out, and before the blood was washed from the floor by the maid the comrades were shuffling cards again. You see there is more mercy in the highwayman for the belated traveler on whose body he heaps the stones; there is more mercy in the frost for the flower that it kills; there is more mercy in the hurricane that shivers the steamer on the Long Island coast than there is mercy in the heart of a gambler for his victim.

In the midnight hour also, drunkenness does its worst. The drinking will be respectable at 8 o'clock in the evening, a little flushed at 9, talkative and garrulous at 10, at 11 blasphemous, at 12 the hat falls off and the man falls to the floor asking for more drink. Strewn through the drinking saloons of the city—fathers, brothers, husbands, sons, as good as you are by nature, perhaps better.

In the high circles of society it is hushed up. A merchant prince, if he gets noisy and uncontrollable, is taken by his fellow revelers, who try to get him to bed, or take him home, where he falls flat in the entry. Do not wake up the children. They have had disgrace enough. Do not let them know it. Hush it up. But sometimes it cannot be hushed up—when the rum touches the brain and the man becomes thoroughly frenzied.

Oh, if the rum touches the brain, you cannot hush it up. You do not see the worst. In the midnight meetings a great multitude have been saved. We want a few hundred Christian men and women to come down from the highest circles of society to toil amid these wandering and destitute ones and kindle up a light in the dark alley, even the gladness of heaven.

Do not go from your well filled tables with the idea that pious talk is going to stop the gnawing of an empty stomach or to warm stockingless feet. Take bread, take raiment, take medicine as well as take prayer. There is a great deal of common sense in what the poor woman said to the city missionary when he was telling her how she ought to love God and serve Him. "Oh!" said she, "if you were as poor and cold as I am, and as hungry, you could think of nothing else."

A great deal of what is called Christian work goes for nothing for the simple reason it is not practical, as after the battle of Antietam a man got out of an ambulance with a bag of tracts, and he went distributing the tracts, and George Stuart, one of the best Christian men in this country, said to him: "What are you distributing tracts for now? There are 3000 men bleeding to death. Bind up their wounds, and then distribute the tracts."

We want more common sense in Christian work, taking the bread of this life in one hand, and the bread of the next life in the other hand. No such inapt work as that done by the Christian man who, during the war, went into a hospital with tracts, and coming to the bed of a man whose legs had been amputated, gave him a tract on the sin of dancing! I rejoice before God that never are sympathetic words uttered, never a prayer offered, never a Christian almsgiving indulged in but it is blessed.

There is a place in Switzerland, I have been told, where the utterance of one word will bring back a score of echoes, and I have to tell you this morning that a sympathetic word, a kind word, a generous word, a helpful word uttered in the dark place of the town will bring back ten thousand echoes from all the thrones of heaven.

Are there in this assemblage this morning those who know by experience the tragedies of midnight in town? I am not here to thrust you back with one hard word. Take the bandage from your bruised soul and put on it the soothing salve of Christ's gospel and of God's compassion. Many have come. I see others coming to God this morning, tired of sinful life. Cry up the news to heaven. Set all the bells ringing. Spread the banquet under the arches. Let the crowned heads come down and sit at the jubilee.

I tell you there is more delight in heaven over one man that gets reformed by the grace of God than over ninety and nine that never got off the track. I could give you the history in a minute of one of the best friends I ever had. Outside of my own family I never had a better friend. He welcomed me to my home at the west. He was of splendid personal appearance, and he had an ardor of soul and a warmth of affection that made me love him like a brother.

I saw men coming out of the saloons and gambling hells, and they surrounded my friend, and they took him at the weak point, his social nature, and I saw him going down, and I had a fair talk with him, for I never yet saw a man you could not talk with on the subject of his habits if you talked with him in the right way. I said to him, "Why don't you give up your bad habits and become a Christian?" I remember now just how he looked, leaning over his counter, as he replied: "I wish I could. Oh, sir, I should like to be a Christian, but I have gone so far astray I can't get back."

So the time went on. After awhile the day of sickness came. I was summoned to his sickbed. I hastened. It took me but a very few moments to get there. I was surprised as I went in. I saw him in his ordinary clothes, fully dressed, lying on the top of the bed. I gave him my hand, and he seized it convulsively and said: "Oh, how glad I am to see you! Sit down there." I sat down, and he said: "Mr. Talmage, just where you sit now my mother sat last night. She has been dead 20 years. Now, I don't want you to think I am out of my mind, or that I am superstitious; but, sir, she sat there last night just as certainly as you sit there now—the same cap, and apron and spectacles. It was my old mother—she sat there."

Then he turned to his wife and said: "I wish you would take these strings off the bed. Somebody is wrapping strings around me all the time. I wish you would stop that annoyance." She said, "There is nothing here." Then I saw it was delirium. He said: "Just where you sit now my mother sat, and she said, 'Roswell, I wish you would do better—I wish you would do better.' I said, 'Mother, I wish I could do better. I try to do better, but I can't. Mother, you used to help me. Why can't you help me now?' And, sir, I got out of bed, for it was reality, and I went to her and threw my arms around her neck, and I said: 'Mother, I will do better, but you must help. I can't do this alone!'" I knelt down and prayed. That night his soul went to the Lord that made it.

Arrangements were made for the obsequies. The question was raised whether they should bring him to church. Somebody said, "You can't bring such a dissolute man as that into the church." I said: "You will bring him in the church? He stood by me when he was alive, and I will stand by him when he is dead. Bring him." As I stood in the pulpit and saw them carrying the body up the aisle, I felt as if I could weep tears of blood.

On one side of the pulpit sat his little child of eight years, a sweet, beautiful little girl that I had seen him hug convulsively in his better moments. He put on her all jewels, all diamonds, and gave her all pictures and toys, and then he would go away as if hounded by an evil spirit to his cups and house of shame, a fool to the correction of the stocks. She looked up wonderingly. She knew not what it all meant. She was not old enough to understand the sorrow of an orphan child.

On the other side the pulpit sat the men who had ruined him. They were the men who had poured wormwood into the orphan's cup; they were the men who had bound him hand and foot. I knew them. How did they seem to feel? Did they weep? No. Did they say, "What a pity that such a generous man should be destroyed?" No. Did they sigh repentingly over what they had done? No; they sat there, looking as vultures look at the carcass of the lamb whose heart they have ripped out. So they sat and looked at the coffin lid, and I told them the judgment of God upon those who had destroyed their fellows. Did they reform? I was told they were in the places of iniquity that night after my friend was laid in Oakwood cemetery, and they blasphemed, and they drank. Oh, how merciless men are, especially after they have destroyed you! Do not look to men for comfort or help. Look to God.

But there is a man who will not reform. He says: "I won't reform." Well, then, how many acts are there to a tragedy? I believe five.

Act the First of the Tragedy—A young man starting off from home. Parents and sisters weeping to have him go. Wagon rising over the hill. Farewell kiss flung back. Ring the bell and let the curtain fall.

Act the Second—The marriage altar. Full organ. Bright lights. Long white veil trailing through the aisle. Prayer and congratulation and exclamation of "How well she looks!"

Act Third—A woman waiting for staggering steps. Old garments stuck into the broken window pane. Marks of hardship on the face. The biting of the nails of bloodless fingers. Neglect and cruelty and despair. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act the Fourth—Three graves in a dark place—grave of the child that died for lack of medicine, grave of the wife that died of a broken heart, grave of the man that died of dissipation. Oh, what a blasting heath of three graves! Plenty of weeds, but no flowers. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act the Fifth—A destroyed soul's eternity. No light. No music. No hope. Anguish coiling its serpents around the heart. Blackness of darkness forever. But I cannot look any longer. Woe! Woe! I close my eyes to this last act of the tragedy. Quick! Quick! Ring the bell and let the curtain drop. "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth and let thy heart rejoice in the days of thy youth, but know now that for all these things God will bring you into judgment." "There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is death."

A FRENCH statistician figures out that in 3,000 years man will be but fifteen inches high. It is quite possible. Even now, men not infrequently find themselves becoming alarmingly short.

THERE seems to be little herbage growing in the path between the prize-ring and the morgue. And the alfalfa waving in the path between the prize-ring and the penitentiary appears to be in danger.

DEALERS in ready-made clothing—light-weight summer goods, of course—are wondering just what effect, if any, the annexation of Hawaii would have upon their trade.

CANADA has 14,000 miles of railroads. What a water-reservoir this would be for Wall street.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LONDON has 9000 sailors.

FARM hands are organizing.

THERE are 5000 union barbers.

ENGLAND has 1,000,000 union men.

THERE are said to be 20,000 union bakers.

CHICAGO has 2000 Brotherhood locomotive engineers.

UNCLE SAM employs 25,000 clerks in Washington.

THE machinists have 365 unions and 16,000 members.

NEW ENGLAND has gained 500 union carpenters in a month.

THE State of Washington is to hold an annual labor congress.

LONDON clothing houses are engaging many Polish Hebrews.

THE latest edict is that all White House employes must wear uniforms.

EMPLOYMENT is scarce and laborers are over-plentiful in South Australia.

IN New Mexico the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has discharged all union hands.

THE labor war continues not only among the railroads but among manufacturers.

THE railroad service of the United States gives employment to about 1,000,000 people.

BRITISH miners, by a vote of 133,000 to 117,000, killed the project for a general shut down.

OVER 10,000 miners are out of employment owing to depression in the English coal trade.

KENTUCKY coal miners are charged $42 a year rental for houses that cost only $40 when built.

NEWS from South Australia shows that employment is scarce there and the number of unemployed great.

THERE are 1400 German union printers and $125,000 has been disbursed by the organization in eight years.

ALL idle men who are willing to work, in Seattle, Washington, are supplied with tools and set at wood chopping, for the city, at fair wages.

DURING last year 25,000 men were employed in the Krupp foundries. These, with their families, formed a community of 87,900 persons.

PROFESSOR LUCY M. SALMON, of Vassar College, has just completed an admirable study of the domestic labor problem, which is soon to be issued in book form.

BEN JEANS has been a passenger conductor on the Great Western Railway of England for fifty years, has traveled in that time 3,494,452 miles and has never met with an accident.

THERE are 45,000 union bricklayers in the United States and Canada. Union men say there are only 4000 non union men in both countries. They have $288,000 in treasury.

THE Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill declaring it a misdemeanor on the part of employers to require as a condition of employment the surrender of any right of citizenship.

THE employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad have raised $15,000 towards the erection of a building for their exclusive use in Philadelphia, Penn. The building is to be a model one and will contain reading, reception, bath rooms and a gymnasium, and otherwise will be nicely and comfortably furnished.

OUTRAGE IN PERU.

United States Consulate Invaded and Consular Agent Shot.

Minister John Hicks cables the State Department from Lima, Peru, as follows:

Gresham, Washington: At (place omitted) mob attacked Masonic Lodge, sacked building and burned fixtures in the street. Incidentally United States Consulate was invaded, furnishings destroyed and Acting Consular Agent shot in foot. Archives saved intact. Squad of Peruvian police looked on while the mob performed work without interference. The mail brings the particulars. HICKS.

Whether the outrage complained of occurred at one of these smaller places or at Callao no one at the Department could determine from the telegram, but inasmuch as it came from Lima, the impression prevailed that the scene of the outrage was one of the interior points.

After consultation with President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham sent the following telegram to the Minister:

"Department of State,
"Washington, 1893.

"Hicks, Minister, Lima.

"Protest against failure of authorities to afford protection to consulate, and if facts are well established ask expression of regret, prompt prosecution of the guilty parties and reparation for injury to American property or person.

"GRESHAM."

It was believed at the Department that a satisfactory explanation of the affair would shortly be made.

KRUPP'S BIGGEST GUN.

It Took Thirty Minutes to Get the 124-ton Weapon on Shore.

The monster Krupp gun was taken from the hold of the Longueil and placed on the trucks at Sparrow's Point, Md., ready for shipment to Chicago. The work of raising the 124-ton mass was done in thirty minutes. The gun is forty-seven feet long, six feet six inches in diameter in its thickest part, and has a 16½ inch bore. It can send a conical-shaped shell weighing 2200 pounds a distance of twelve miles with effect. Smokeless powder is used, and the piece can be raised or lowered on the carriage by hydraulic or electric power. With a sixty-two-ton gun and a forty-three-ton gun it has been sold to the Italian Government. The sixty-two and forty-three-ton guns started for Chicago, making a train of three cars. The 124-ton gun went forward next night in a train by itself.

RICH FORESTS BURNED.

Many Turpentine Orchards Destroyed in North Carolina.

The greatest forest fires ever known in Moore and Richmond Counties, North Carolina, raged a few days ago, in the heart of the long leaf pine district. The trees had just been bored and thousands of them were destroyed. Many people owning turpentine orchards are ruined.

One man lost 2000 acres of trees. The fire swept upon the town of West End and nearly wiped it out. Three large stores with the entire stocks, the postoffice and several dwellings were burned.

At least twelve turpentine distilleries and scores of dwellings scattered throughout the woods were burned and the roadbed of the Aberdeen and West End Railway was so badly injured that trains could not run.

Great quantities of resin were burned, 1000 barrels at West End alone.

The pearl is only carbonate of lime, is readily affected by acids, and burns into lime.

Mr. Simeon Staples

Four Physicians Failed

A Running Sore Five Years

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"Taunton, Mass., Jan. 9, 1893.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I was troubled with a running sore on my ankle, the doctors pronouncing it salt-rheum. For 5 years (during which time I employed 4 different physicians), I received very little, if any, benefit, and it continued to increase in size. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and using Hood's Olive Ointment, and at the end of 2 years I was completely cured, and have had no trouble with it since." SIMEON STAPLES, East Taunton, Mass.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25 cents.

THE KIND THAT CURES

PHELPS S. WELLS,
Ft. Jackson, N. Y.

Scrofula and Salt Rheum
Of 25 Years Standing,
A BLOOD PURIFIER THAT CURES.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby certify that I have been a sufferer for **over 25 years** with **Scrofula** and **Salt Rheum.** Have employed many Physicians and expended many dollars in proprietary medicines, blood purifiers, alteratives, etc., etc., such as have been on the market for the last 25 years, **all of no avail or benefit,** and had given up hope that there was any help for me. With very little faith I purchased a bottle of your SARSAPARILLA of my Druggist, which I made him guarantee if I was not benefited he should refund the money. I left the store thinking I should call and get my money later. No hope of any benefit as no medicine or treatment seemed to reach my case. I had not taken more than **one-half** of one bottle when to my surprise I found it was **helping me.** Have taken **two bottles** and **am CURED.** The **Scrofula Sores** are **all healed** and I feel like a new man. I recommend

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

to all who wish a **Blood Purifier that Cures.** Yours very truly,
PHELPS S. WELLS.
Ft. Jackson, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

GENTS:—Mr. Wells is well-known in this section and **his statement is true.**
Respectfully, IRA A. SMITH,
Nicholville, N. Y. Druggist.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

LEARN SHORTHAND at Home! Mail lessons 50c. Notes corrected. Send stamp. White & McKay, Syracuse, N. Y.

GOITRE CURED *SEND FOR CIRCULAR* J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for **rising of the breast** known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER,
Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PENSION COMMISSIONER.

Judge William Lochren, of Minnesota, Successor to General Raum

WILLIAM LOCHREN.

Judge William Lochren, of Minnesota, named to succeed General Raum as Commissioner of Pensions, is widely known in the Northwest, and popular. He is fifty-seven years of age, and was born in Vermont, where he was educated in the public schools and admitted to the bar. He went to Minnesota in 1857 and practised his profession, but when the war broke out he was one of the first men in the State to abandon his civil pursuits, and enlisted in the First Minnesota Regiment. His service during the war was severe, culminating at Gettysburg, where his regiment made the famous charge that checked Pickett's onslaught. Of the 300 men who made that charge only forty came out whole, and young Lochren, who started on the rush as a First Lieutenant of Company E, came out in command of the regiment, every officer above his grade having been killed or wounded. When the war was over Mr. Lochren returned to Minnesota and resumed the practice of law. He was popular and was twice the Democratic caucus nominee for a seat in the United States Senate. In 1888 he was appointed by a Republican Governor to a Judgeship on the circuit bench, and at the expiration of his appointment was twice re-elected to the same place without opposition. He has never sought office and his popularity is attested by the fact that, although he is a Democrat, his candidacy for the place for which he is nominated was indorsed by the unanimous vote of the Republican Legislature of Minnesota.

WORLD'S FAIR FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures Show a Balance of $787,605.68.

President Higinbotham has issued his annual report to the stockholders of the World's Exposition, Chicago. In it he thoroughly reviews the progress of the Fair since the first organization of a Board of Directors. He says the difficulties that were overcome during the last three years were many, and predicts the most brilliant success for the Fair, which, he declares, will be in readiness for visitors on May 1. The following is the statement of receipts and expenditures to March 31, 1893:

Capital stock, $5,553,750.80; city of Chicago, $5,000,000; sonvenir coins, $957,532; debenture bonds, $4,094,500; interest, $88,973; special souvenir coins fund, $1,110,000; gate receipts, $234,853.01, miscellaneous, $87,621.10; liabilities, $295,594.75; deposits on escrow, $73,607.50; total, $17,496,434.16.

Expenditures—Construction expenditures, $14,411,506.74; general expenses, $2,297,319.74; total, $16,708,826.48. Assets on hand, $787,605.68.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.

Forty Years' Work and $5,000,000 Represented in the Structure.

The new Mormon Temple was dedicated a few days ago at Salt Lake City, Utah., in the presence of a multitude of people.

The site for the temple was selected on July 28, 1847, the fifth day after the Mormon pioneers entered Great Salt Lake Valley. On February 6, 1853, ground was broken and 250 men put to work on the excavation. When Johnston's army came through in 1858 the foundation of the temple was entirely covered with earth, and the people moved south from Salt Lake for a time. Four years afterwards this work was resumed. The capstone was laid on April 6, 1892. The building is 186½ feet long and thirty-nine feet wide. With the six towers, it covers an area of 21,350 square feet. The foundation wall is sixteen feet thick and sixteen feet deep. On this the granite walls are nine feet thick on the bottom, and narrow to six feet at the square.

STRUCK BY AN AEROLITE.

A Remarkable Accident Befalls John Brown's Statue at Ossawatomie.

An aerolite fell near Ossawatomie, Kan., the other afternoon, striking the monument to John Brown, "Ossawatomie Brown," as he was sometimes called, erected to him by private subscription originated by Horace Greeley in 1863. The meteor broke off the left arm of the statue. It passed through the dome and nave in a slightly southeasterly direction, and through six feet of clay just south of the crypt, stopping only at bedrock. Experts say the aerolite is composed of helium, metal supposed to exist only in the sun.

Wanted.—5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, most prompt, pleasant and effectual. 25 cents.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

The Modern Lock.

As respects modern locks this country bears off the palm, whether as regards security, convenience, facility of manipulation or workmanship. Like other articles for common use confined within the domain of ordinary mechanics, our locks are the best in the world. The lock of the present day in European countries is a clumsy piece of mechanism, and the key a cumberome piece of iron that is inconvenient to carry in the pocket and dangerous to the clothing. The task of the Europe burglar is easy, a twisted piece of iron being an "open-sesame" for all the rooms of a private dwelling or hotel. On the continent it is even more essential than with us that the locksmith should be a man of greater probity than the workmen of other trades. Fortunately, in France the honesty of the craft has become a tradition. Comparatively few of the burglaries that are of nightly occurrence in and and about Paris are committed by locksmiths. From time immemorial the French locksmiths have taken the dog as an emblem of the fidelity to its interests that the public expects of them. It habitually appeared upon their signs, which were varied sometimes by the figure of a lion guarding a safe, the key of which was held by a hare. Of the relative honesty of locksmiths in other countries where the lock has been less a specialty of manufactures as an adjunct of art we know little on account of the lack of statistics, but we may say in a general way of this country that it would be very unfortunate for society if our locksmiths should take as kindly to burglary as some of our engravers have to counterfeiting.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Oscar Browning, the Provost of King's College, Cambridge, England, was the first Englishman to cross the Alps on a tricycle.

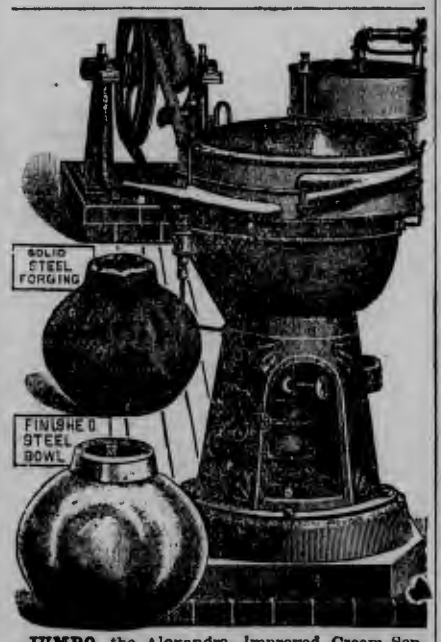
A box of old Spanish gold coins has been unearthed by workmen in Durango, Mexico, said to be worth $100,000.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



JUMBO, the Alexandra Improved Cream Separator; capacity 2500 to 4000 pounds per hour; two horse power will run it. Also new model **HAND SEPARATOR** for the sale of which **AGENTS** are **WANTED** in every section. Manufacturers of everything in line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. Send for catalogue. DAVIS & RANKIN BUILDING AND MFG. CO., 240 TO 254 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

25 DOSES 25c THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25c 50c & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Placing a Big Street Car Cable.

Over two miles of 1¼ inch steel cable of the Broadway Railroad Company, New York City, was recently placed in the trench beneath the street pavement, where it is to be used in hauling the cars. The end of the cable was attached to a car hauled by twenty-four horses, which was started from the power house at Seventh avenue and Fifty-first street, proceeding thence north to Fifty-ninth street, back to Thirty-sixth street, and from there to the power house again, where workmen commenced splicing the two ends. At the north and south ends of the space covered, where the cable changes its direction, it runs around wheels twelve feet in diameter.—Scientific American.

The Argument Used

BY the makers of the second-class baking powders to induce the dealer to push them off on Royal consumers is that they cost less than Royal and afford the dealer much more profit.

But you, madam, are charged the same price for them as for the absolutely pure Royal, which is perfectly combined from the most highly refined and expensive materials. The lower cost of the others is caused by the cheap, impure materials used in them, and the haphazard way in which they are thrown together.

Do you wish to pay the price of the Royal for an inferior baking powder, made from impure goods, of 27 per cent. less strength? If you buy the other powders, insist upon having a corresponding reduction in price.

HALL'S CATARRH

★ ★ ★

City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio. } S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank J Cheney

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL LUCAS CO., O.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN **INTERNALLY,** and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

TESTIMONIALS:

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say; "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines

PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

CURE

THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Testimonials sent free on application. * * * BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IT WON'T CURE

fits, but will prevent them, as your neighbor's cow will be unable to rest on your flower bed if you protect your lawn with a HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE.

We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined, because it is the

HANDSOMEST AND BEST FENCE MADE —CHEAPER THAN WOOD—

The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.

Our Steel Picket Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequaled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of **HARTMAN SPECIALTIES** mailed free on application. Mention this paper.

Works: Beaver Falls, Pa.

Branches: 102 Chamber St., New York. 508 State Street, Chicago. 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta.

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

It Was Before the Day of

SAPOLIO

They Used to Say "Woman's Work is Never Done."

NYNU—15

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, Consisting of Dramatic and Humorous Recitations, Plays, &c., can easily be given by home talent, with a copy of Garrett's famous "100 Choice Selections," costing only 30c. Suitable for Lyceums, Schools, Church Societies and Home Theatricals. Sold by booksellers. No. 32, the latest, is a gem, 240 pages of pathos, dialect and fun, including two bright new Comedies; all for 30c., postpaid; or, the two Plays, 10c. *Catalogue* FREE. P. GARRETT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. (Established 1865).

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 310 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so-called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

LOOK FOR **Two Beautiful Ladies** COMPANION PICTURES You will find one on a box of **HOME TACKS,** with several apartments, and all different sized TACKS, adapted to all the various Home uses—— the other on a box of **HOME NAILS,** containing several different sized NAILS, just what are needed for every day use.

Made solely by the Atlas Tack Corp'n, Boston

Warehouses.—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.

Factories.—Taunton, Mass. Fairhaven, Mass. Whitman, Mass. Duxbury, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.

Every home needs them. Every dealer sells them.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

FREE Illustrated Publications, WITH MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT AND LOW PRICE **NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS**

The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled $12 a day. *Write quick.* BROHARD, Phila., Pa

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Macic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Contiaued from first page.

herself able to refuse his last request. Indeed, she half doubted him now, for during the past two years he had begged money from her, under every possible pretext; and there was now more fear and contempt in her pity for her old lover than any lingering trace of affection.

But this time he had told the truth. Mattie barely got there in time to hear his last words—a pathetic entreaty for a half-starved little lad sobbing his poor childish heart out for his dying father. The child loved Mark—that almost redeemed Mark in Mattie's eyes. She promised faithfully to bring up the boy as her own, and she kissed and forgave at the last the poor, week, heartless man. After the miserably selfish failure of his life, it was something to die with his child in his arms and the woman who had once loved him so dearly dropping tears upon his face and praying humbly for his peace.

So Mattie buried Mark, and took to her home Mark's little Roland. At first it was not altogether a pleasure. The love for other people's children is not an instinct. But Roland had a handsome person and bright, bold manners. He won his way surely and rapidly, and Mattie, in his case, made true the sarcasm of a proverb, for this "old maid's bairn *was* well taught and well bred."

About five years after Mark's death, Mattie sold her business and bought the loveliest of lovely farms. She came to the country with the intention of taking life easy and enjoying the fruits of her twenty years of hard though pleasant labor. But Mattie can't help making money, and her berries and vines, her milk and butter and grains are the wonder of the country. When any one in our little community is sick or blue or tired, we go to see Mattie; when the church or the Sunday school wants a delightful meeting or a pleasant picnic, it has it at Mattie's place. If a young girl has any trouble about her wedding-clothes, she goes to Mattie: if the elders can't raise our good minister's salary, Mattie puts matters all straight.

Everybody loves Mattie Darley. Even her aunts come to see her now; for sooner or later we pardon our friends the injuries we have done them.

Now suppose Mattie had hung on to her aunts' in wretched dependence. Suppose that she had dragged out a half-existence trying to teach what she did not herself understand. Suppose that, at the best, she had married for a living some man whom she did not love. How much nobler to accept the humble work she was fit for, and dignify it by a conscientious, intelligent and artistic practice.

"You were a brave little woman, Mattie," I once said to her, "to dare the scorn of old friends and the descent from social position that the profession of cooking entailed."

"Independence," she replied, "can brave a great deal. None of my employers ever said a disrespectful word to me. No one pitied or patronized or pretended not to see me. It is as great a pleasure as life affords to have work to do which you like to do and get well paid for doing it."

"But with your stylish bringing up and your gentle birth!"

"My friend, take your stylish bringing up and your gentle birth to market and see what they will buy you. I love Roland, dearly, and he will have plenty of money; but if he wanted to make a shoe or learn how to sew a dress coat, I hope he'd be man enough to do it."

—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Indian Hospitality.

When Mrs. Jackson was pursuing her investigations among the mission Indians of Southern California she was invited to pass the night at Potrero—a mountain meadow or pasture— high up the mountain side, and reached by an almost impassable road. The Indian who gave her the invitation assured her timidly that they had plenty of beds and would do all they knew how to do to make her and her companion comfortable. How well this promise was fulfilled may be gathered from Mrs. Jackson's narrative.

"One might be in many a dear-priced hotel less comfortably lodged and served than we were by those hospitable Indians in their mud houses, floored with earth.

"In my bed room were three beds, all neatly made, with lace-trimmed sheets and pillow-cases and patchwork coverlids. As I fell asleep I wondered if in the morning I should see Indian heads on the pillows opposite me. The whole place was swarming with men, women and babies, and it seemed impossible for them to spare so many beds. But no, when I waked there were the beds still undisturbed.

"A soft-eyed Indian girl was on her knees rumaging in one of the trunks. Seeing me awake she murmured a few words in Indian which conveyed her apology as well as if I had understood them. From the very bottom of the trunk she drew out a gilt-edged mug, darted out of the room and came back bringing it filled with fresh water. As she set it in the chair, in which she had already put a tin pan of water and a clean, coarse towel, she smiled and made a sign that it was for my teeth.

"The food which they gave us was a surprise; it was far better than we had found the night before at the house of an Austrian colonel's son at Pala.

"Chicken, deliciously cooked, with rice and chile; soda biscuits delicately made, good milk and butter, all laid in orderly fashion, with a clean tablecloth and clean, white stone china.

"When I said to my hostess that I regretted very much that they had given up their beds in my room, she answered me with a wave of her hand that 'it was nothing; they hoped I had slept well; that they had plenty of other beds.'

"The hospitable lie did not deceive me, for by examination I had convinced myself that the greater part of the family must have slept in the kitchen.

"We left there at 6 o'clock in the morning. One of the men, the 'captain,' rode off with us to see us safe on our way. When we had passed the worst gullies and bonlders, he whirled his horse, lifted his sombrero with the grace a cavalier, smiled, wished us good day and good luck, and was out of sight in a second, his little wild pony galloping up the rough trail as if it were a race course."

Guilty.

On the usually frank and noble face of the boy there was a furtive, sinister expression. He replied in monosyllables to the remarks that were addressed to him, ate his breakfast with little or no appetite and kept his eyes fixed doggedly on his plate as if fearful of encountering the gaze of the other members of the family. Yet through this real or assuming timidity a close observer might have discerned a fixed purpose, an inflexible determination.

What was the unrighteous resolve that possessed the soul of the well-raised, carefully-trained, evidently demoralized boy?

We shall see.

No sooner had he left the table than he went upstairs to his own room, then removing his shoes, slipped softly across the corridor to his father's apartment, opened a drawer in the bureau, took something from it and slipped it in his pocket.

Then carefully retracing his way to his own room again he put on his shoes, went down the back stairs on tiptoe, and a few minutes later climbed the ladder leading to the hayloft in the barn.

Pausing at the top of the ladder to look about him, and being apparently satisfied that he had not been watched or followed, he climbed stealthily across the hay until he reached a remote corner, whose dim recesses were faintly illumined by the light from a window at the opposite end of the loft.

Pale with agitation, but with no faltering in the resolution written in his fiery eye and compressed lips, he took from his pocket a glass object, fastened it against the wooden wall by means of pins stuck in above and below and listened once more.

All was still.

Then without a quiver of remorse for the desperate deed he had resolved to commit, this 16 year old boy took from another pocket his father's razor, stood in front of the small glass object he had fastened against the wall and perpetrated his first—shave.

One of President Lincoln's Stories.

A good story was repeated by Senator Vilas in Washington the other day at the expense of the office seeker. "President Lincoln," he said, "received a delegation of office seekers one day with the remark: 'Well, gentlemen, I can't give you all offices, but I can tell you all a story. Once upon a time there was a great king who lived, as great kings always do in stories, in the east. As was the custom then he maintained a large staff of astrologers, prophets and seers, part of whose business was to foretell the weather for him. One day when he wanted to go hunting these gentlemen informed him when he arose in the morning he would have a fair day for his sport. Accordingly, he started off with his attendants on a long hunt. Toward midday he met an old fellow riding on a jackass, who warned him through one of his attendants that if he didn't get home before the afternoon was over he would be caught in a rain storm.

"But the king, relying on the assurance of his meteorologists, scorned to take the advice of the old man, laughed at him and kept right on. Before the afternoon was over the big rain storm did come up and he went home drenched to the skin and took off the heads of the astrologers, prophets and seers before supper. Next morning he had the old fellow with the jackass hunted up and brought before him, and offered him the post of weather prophet on account of his successful prediction of the day before. "But," said the old man, the fate of his predecessors staring him in the face, 'It wasn't me, it was the jackass that knew it was going to rain. I saw him point his ears.' Very well,' said the king, 'I'll appoint the jackass,' and, gentlemen, wound up Lincoln with a broad smile, the story ends with the remark that the jackasses have been seeking office ever since."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Look Out for

NEW

SPRING

GOODS,

—AT—

J. G. GILLAM'S.

Scientific American Agency for

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

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